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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1869. NO. 286.

LOCAL NOTICES.

"Truth is a Nut Shell."
The story concluded.

Heavy Sale of Kansas Lands.
Messrs. G. B. Hill & Co., No. 59 Fourth avenue, have, during the last few days, disposed of 15,000 acres of Kansas lands. They have eleven farms for sale in Dickinson, Davis and Pottawatomie counties. They sell for part cash and a long credit. These land are selected with care, near the railroad, and are selling rapidly. *For particulars, call immediately.*

"A Superior Machine."
The popular verdict concerning the Elliptic Sewing Machine. The Elliptic is one of the most economical machines in the market. It is simple, easily operated, sews everything from a gossamer finish to ten thicknesses of cloth, has a peculiar advantage in its tension, and sews stronger than the fabric itself. The utility of the Elliptic is introduced. It contains all the late improvements, and is received as the best-selling machine in the market. For sale at No. 17 Fifth avenue, second story.

"Truth in a Nut Shell."
Continued.

Superior Sealing Wax,
superior Sealing Wax,
superior Sealing Wax,
For Fruit Jars or Cans,
For Wine Bottles.
The best in the city, at the lowest price by the pound or barrel, at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 91 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

"Truth in a Nut Shell."
More of it.

Use Gourand's Oriental Cream.
The finest preparation known for beautifying the complexion. Sold cheapest at Jos. Fleming's, 81, corner Market street and the Diamond.

Farm and Steam Ferry.
At Wellsville, Ohio, for sale at a bargain. Apply to Mrs. N. A. Hamilton, on the premises, or to Alex. McIlane, 141 Water street, Pittsburgh.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLES.

The Cotton Supply—Cheap Goods and Expensive Cotton Incompatible—Sale of Cuba to the United States Recommended by the "Post"—The War in South America—Lopez Securely Entrenched —Death of Marshal Neil—Sentences Remitted by Napoleon—The Sultan's Letter to Ismail Pasha —A Cable to be Laid from Brest to England—International Boat Race to take Place on the 27th—The Carlist Movement Becoming Serious—Celebration of Napoleon I's Hundredth Birthday.

BY THE FRENCH CABLE.

The "Post" on the Sale of Cuba.

LONDON, August 14.—The *Post* has an editorial to-day on the subject of the sale of Cuba to the United States, wherein the writer says: We entertain a shrewd suspicion that the besthing Spain can do is to close with America in respect to Cuba. The gains nothing by Cuba in her present state, but loses a sum she cannot afford. She is not strong enough to stamp out the insurrection, but is obliged by a false sentiment of honor to continue an attempt costly and unavailing. If she is able to restore tranquility, considerable time must elapse before she can reap the fruits of success, and probably before that time arrives the flames of rebellion will break out afresh. These considerations will have weight with the government, and notwithstanding the denial of the ramored negotiations, we shall not be surprised to hear that the purchase and sale of Cuba has been affected.

Cable from Brest to England.

PARIS, August 14.—The French Government has authorized the French Cable Company to lay a cable from Brest to England.

Napoleon Greatly Afflicted.

PARIS, August 14.—It is understood that the affliction of the Emperor at the death of Marshal Neil was so great that he was compelled to hastily leave Chalons Camps when the military fetes were in progress.

Death of Marshal Neil.

PARIS, August 14.—Marshal Neil is dead.

Relations Suspended.

VIENNA, August 14.—The *Presse* says the business relations between the Turkish and Lombardy Railroad Companies have been entirely suspended.

Insurrection Suppressed.

ST. PETERSBURG, August, 14.—The insurrection in the Kirghiz country has been entirely suppressed.

Additional Plots Discovered.

PARIS, August 5.—Dispatches from Madrid contain reports of the discovery of additional Carlist plots for risings in various parts of the country. A party of Carlists in Valencia was yesterday defeated by the regular troops and volunteers, and fifteen prisoners were taken. A fight also took place with Carlists, but the arrival of reinforcements anabled them to attack the rebels and put them to flight. The second alcade of Alcala, in Valencia, revolted yesterday morning, and with a number of men destroyed the telegraph wires running into the place. There are great fears of an important Carlist movement on the frontiers. In the town of Paterna, Spain, a number of the municipal councilors, finding as can make it convenient to be present. General officers at the battle of Castellon, which is to be present at the reunion will be furnished with free transportation tickets from Boston or New York on application to Col. John B. Bachelder, 59 Beekman street, New York.

GETTYSBURG, August 15.—Free travel to all invited officers is secured over the Gettysburg Railroad, Hanover Branch Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, Central Railroad of New Jersey, and Stonington Steamship line, with railroad connections to Boston. Only one railroad remains, which obstinately would compel connections from Gettysburg, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, that is, the Baltimore and Ohio. Officers will come *via* Philadelphia direct to Columbia, and thence by Hanover Junction, a distance of twenty-three miles only, over which they may travel on the Gettysburg and Hanover Branch Railroad will pass officers on the production of the Secretary's invitations at the ticket office of the other railroads, which will also be supplied with lists of those invited. To further facilitate the procuring of free tickets, officers invited can apply to Edwin A. Souder, Director of the Gettysburg Battle-field Memorial Association, for a pack of cards, adelphia, and to Colonel John B. Batchelder, 59 Beekman street, New York, and to military headquarters, Houston street, who will aid in procuring them tickets from the West, Northwest and Southwest. Free travel is secured over roads connecting with and Chicago, and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroads. The Baltimore and Ohio road has not yet offered free travel, but excursion rates. Lists of Southern officers will be sent to the Washington ticket office. Officers should in all cases preserve and produce to railroads the invitations from the Secretary.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Speech of Hon. John Sherman at Canton, on Saturday.

First Meeting in the "Backbone" Counties—The Issues Before the People—Growth of Ohio Under Republican Administrations—The Democracy and their Principles—Payment of the Public Debt—The Proposed Repeal of the Income Tax—The National Banking System—The Tariff.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

A large meeting assembled at Schaefer's Opera House last evening, to hear General Sherman open the Republican campaign in the "backbone" counties of the State. Hon. Jos. Frease made a few remarks and then introduced the Hon. John Sherman, who spoke for about an hour, the audience giving strict attention and greeting his points with applause. The Senator spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF SENATOR SHERMAN.

FELLOW CITIZENS: When I accepted the invitation to attend this meeting I supposed our Democratic friends had a different candidate for Governor. They commenced well by nominating a patriotic General, whose only distinction was acquired in what they called an unholy war, but as he shrinks from the contest we will have to go on with a candidate against us who, like General Hayes, is a gentleman of character and ability, and who has been a consistent opponent of the war. As Republicans we are prepared to meet them either under old or new leaders, on old or new issues, and I am glad to present some of them in this city, where we have a striking example of the change that is rapidly taking place in the industry of Ohio.

A few years ago this place had the reputation of being a sleepy going town. It was not improving, and you are surrounded by as rich an agricultural region as we have in Ohio, with perhaps two exceptions. What good was this to you, except to give employment to a few stores and groceries, and the usual number of non-producers, lawyers, doctors and preachers? Now, suddenly, your population is doubled, and your property values trebled. Every industrious man who wishes employment can have it. Your workshops must now produce annually, more than a million dollars worth of machinery, the raw material for which is found mainly in your own soil. I saw recently in the Northwest, in many places, machines of different kinds made in Canton.

A few years ago, the county of Stark was the leading wheat growing county in this wheat growing region of Ohio. Your surplus product was almost exclusively agricultural, and took its way in the form of raw material to your Eastern market. When the cost of transportation was deducted, you had left a very small price for your wheat, and nothing else would. Now, for the cost of transportation, you get your pay in store goods, manufactured in Old and New England, and your year's profits, if any, consist in the increased value of some of your land. Your wealth was in the surface of the soil, and that was gradually reduced year in its productive power by the necessity of confining yourself mainly to one grain. Now a great change has taken place, not only here but throughout Ohio, and that change will continue more rapidly than ever. Your manufacturing State of the Union, with its workshops and furnaces, and four millions of every State and Territory. Ohio was a surface State—its wealth was in its soil. This wealth will not be diminished, but the profits of permanent industries, but will be vastly increased. You can not compete with the great West in raising wheat, growing, but the butter, cheese, eggs and poultry of Ohio, until such article realize in more money than our wheat crop did a few years ago. Our soil enriched by the rotation of crops is constantly improving, and our farms are now, taken in the aggregate, as prosperous as any equal area of people in the world, and far more so than twenty years ago. Our towns are improving in population and wealth. Handsome, beautiful and valuable homes, are springing up from profitable labor.

What is the cause of this change? It is the diversity of employment, and the diversion of labor. No nation can be great without this. We must develop our internal resources, especially commerce. When liberty and property are secure, then the genius of the people will develop industry. The diversity of its industry is the guaranty of prosperity. The mechanic and the farmer should each produce what the other wants, and the exchange of these products should take place at the least possible cost. Then the surplus product of both goes off into the market in its most valuable form. You may attribute your prosperity to the fact that your county is underlaid with coal and iron. This is indeed of great value to every agriculture soil. But it is of equal value to your neighbors, for the wealth of Pittsburgh has been so greatly cheapened by railroads that your coal and iron is as valuable to other places as to you. Manufactures neither create nor destroy, but is trying to keep up with you because of her railroad facilities. Cleveland, Dayton, and other Ohio cities are ahead of you, because they have more capital and enterprise, and because they draw to their localities the materials of manufacturing wealth. Fortunately we have no reason to complain of any injury to the State the chief materials for manufacturing. We have coal without limit. The Connellsville mine is probably the largest body of bituminous coal in this country. We have iron ore in abundance, and we have easy access to the Lake Superior and Kentucky ores. Our soil will produce the best quality of flax for a million of mechanics. We lie in the line of the greatest lines of commercial transit. We have four thousand miles of railroad completed, and are building more. We have many large cities and towns of great wealth. We have a population of near three millions—nearly as many as the whole New England States. Our schools and benevolent institutions, our churches and social societies will compare well with those of any other State, and perhaps I can say the same of the physical development, courage and energy of our population. Under these circumstances, we have entered upon a new industrial system, which has already created so much wealth here among you, and which, as I have stated, and must continue to be, dominant in the leading manufacturing State in the Union. Several of the Southern States are working up in agricultural productions. The Atlantic coast must also be the great seat of foreign commerce. Cincinnati, Chicago or St. Louis will be the great distributing point of internal commerce, and Pittsburgh and Cleveland will be the great centres of labor and struggle, but Ohio will be filled with the busy hum of mechanical industry. Ohio is the natural field for surplus farm products, and coining into money, the coal, iron, wool, flax and timber of the State.

But you may ask what this has to do with politics. The answer is, we are going to do with politics. Parties in this country are of no account whatever, unless they promote the public good, the honor of the State and the development of industry. Under Republican administrations we have secured the Union's existence and the liberty of every human being in the land. Those questions, then, are said to be satisfied with merely referring to our glorious party history and to the conduct of the Democratic party during the war. But we should be prepared to show that we are able to meet new questions with as much wisdom and enlightened statesmanship, not in advance of public opinion, but in harmony with it. A party must be bound by the truths or dogmas, names and cant phrases, but must show an aptitude for dealing with the real issues of all times courage to express its opinions and take its position. They have done a great deal of good service, and the party owes its long defeat to its dependence upon its name and history—upon some cant phrases and base prejudices against a negro, who, though not a white man, is still a man, and entitled to have equal rights in the most hideous institution that ever existed or will exist in the world, to be preserved by the Democracy, Negro and Slavery.

The Republican party still must learn wisdom from the history of the old parties. While we are true to our principles, proud of our history, we must look to the future for new issues based upon our good work in the past. What then are the issues presented in this campaign that affect our State or the Nation? For though this is purely a State contest, yet its influence extends to many Congressional districts.

The first question is the proposed amendment to the constitution, say the 15th amendment, called the Fifteenth amendment. This declares that no State shall deprive any citizen of the United States of his right to vote by reason of race or color.

Why should race or color be made a ground of exclusion? If the ballot is useful for any purpose, it is for the protection of the humblest and the lowly. It was designed to protect minorities. Other forms of government provide for the representation of property, commerce, industry, and guard carefully the rights of the few, but our selection of representatives is superior to other forms of government, in that not only it extends to all the equal protection and favor, but it will not stand by the principle of a Republican Government, why then shall we except only a race composing in the Union only one-tenth of your population, and in Ohio but one-twentieth of our population? Are they dangerous from their numbers, when no blacks are coming to us and many are going from our own race is being swelled by an immigration of which there is no parallel in history? Are they turbulent, lawless and violent? On the contrary, it is there is any peculiarity in their race it is their obedience under wrong. Are they ignorant? Yes, but while under slavery they were not to be ignorant under the ostracism they have suffered; but they are now seeking and acquiring knowledge with the assiduity we see in the white man denied to us. In fact, they are now the only Democratic nightmare of amalgamation? That phantom has passed away. Who, let me ask you, is now free and who can protect her virtue, a woman, of which there is no parallel in the slavery, and did make it a daily affair of life for men to sell their own children as slaves. In the free States amalgamation is rare, and now in the Southern States it is rare compared to the former days. The great danger is the competition of negroes in the labor and employment of life. There is no work enough and to spare for all. Never was labor better rewarded than now. The rights of the laborer, his pay, his liberty, his food, his comforts, were never more favorable than now. The labor of the black man will mainly be employed in raising cotton, rice and corn in the South, articles of prime necessity, and upon which depend very much the future prosperity of the North. Each sets to the other, and so soberly is the interest of labor understood that we cannot do injustice to any class of laborers without doing harm to every other. There have been many grounds of exclusion from political rights by governments in old and recent times —age, nativity, property, education, and the new bands the grounds of exclusion; but this boasted Republic of ours, founded upon generous principles of liberty and equality, was the first to make the exclusion depend upon the mere color of a man's skin. Nowhere in there is no reason, logic, or experience to justify it. It is the last relic of slavery, and it should be swept away with slavery. We owe it to our consistency as a party: we owe it to the generous principles that have animated us in a great struggle, not to cease our efforts until this last injustice is removed, and every man equality in rights and privileges.

When this is done, as I am quite sure it will be, which of the two parties of Ohio, the Republican party may look over its past history. Fifteen years of labor and struggle, though there have been checkered with many losses and sacrifices—though tens of thousands of brave men have given up their lives—and a great public debt rests upon us—yet our country has emerged from the struggle with every public debt, to provide for its early payment. We could have paid off nearly one-half of our longer than is demanded by high public necessity. The country has all the resources necessary expenses to meet without being burdened with ours. The United States have twice paid a national debt equal to our present debt, when we consider our population and resources, and it would be easy to provide for the payment of the debt, principal and interest. It is not only the prize of national existence, but it rests upon the sacred honor of the people that a nation amply able to fulfil it—a promise which could not be extended by any other act except in the last stages of decay. The Republican party is fully committed to the rapid reduction of the debt. I first by annual purchase or payment of the principal and a reduction of the rate of interest. The former alone the public credit will enable us to borrow money at a lower rate of interest. We have not been so rapid in paying off the debt as the debt, and can in our growing resources and improved credit see means for an equally rapid reduction that our ability to pay, is no longer a question of doubt or fairness, but how we have only to resist the wish of capitalists to procure the debt as a permanent basis of investment, and of the people for an early reduction of taxes, in order to secure the full end of the year, of every dollar of the debt within twenty years.

Allow me to say in this connection that I notice with regret the proposition to repeal the income tax. This is the only tax now levied by the United States on property. It is one of the fairest tax that can be levied. The only difficulty is in ascertaining accurately the income of individuals, but this is a difficulty which will, I am sure, be overcome. I hope soon to see all our internal taxes abolished, except such taxes on whisky, tobacco and incomes. These now, if fairly collected, are amply sufficient to pay the interest of our national debt, except the public debt—and a fixed sum, say $150,000,000 per annum, to be paid on the debt in our own goods will, if faithfully applied, pay off the principal of the debt within the twenty years. Then the surplus product of both goes off into the market in its most valuable form. You may attribute your prosperity to the fact that your county is underlaid with coal and iron. This is indeed of great value to every agriculture soil. But it is of equal value to your neighbors, for the wealth of Pittsburgh has been so greatly cheapened by railroads that your coal and iron is as valuable to other places as to you. Manufactures neither create nor destroy, but is trying to keep up with you because of her railroad facilities. Cleveland, Dayton, and other Ohio cities are ahead of you, because they have more capital and enterprise, and because they draw to their localities the materials of manufacturing wealth. Fortunately we have no reason to complain of any injury to the State the chief materials for manufacturing. We have coal without limit. The Connellsville mine is probably the largest body of bituminous coal in this country. We have iron ore in abundance, and we have easy access to the Lake Superior and Kentucky ores. Our soil will produce the best quality of flax for a million of mechanics. We lie in the line of the greatest lines of commercial transit. We have four thousand miles of railroad completed, and are building more. We have many large cities and towns of great wealth. We have a population of near three millions—nearly as many as the whole New England States. Our schools and benevolent institutions, our churches and social societies will compare well with those of any other State, and perhaps I can say the same of the physical development, courage and energy of our population. Under these circumstances, we have entered upon a new industrial system, which has already created so much wealth here among you, and which, as I have stated, and must continue to be, dominant in the leading manufacturing State in the Union. Several of the Southern States are working up in agricultural productions. The Atlantic coast must also be the great seat of foreign commerce. Cincinnati, Chicago or St. Louis will be the great distributing point of internal commerce, and Pittsburgh and Cleveland will be the great centres of labor and struggle, but Ohio will be filled with the busy hum of mechanical industry. Ohio is the natural field for surplus farm products, and coining into money, the coal, iron, wool, flax and timber of the State.

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I appeal to you, my Republican friends, upon this brief and important reference to the questions of the past and future, whether we may not wisely cling to the standard of the great party to which we belong. It has solved many difficult problems, and certainly from its composition is able to solve the less difficult problems in the future. It has always been true to liberty in its broadest sense. It has always been true to the interests of labor and laboring men. It founded the homestead system in the West. It has developed a variety of industries which are now the foundation of your prosperity. It without diversion, maintains our common schools, and all feasible plans for social and physical development. Ohio has been since 1854, with two partial exceptions, a leading, prominent Republican State. In 1862 you elected a majority of Democratic Representatives to Congress. What did you gain by it? The mortification of Ohio Representatives thwarting Mr. Lincoln in the dangerous period of the war. Ohio faltered two years ago. And what was the result of it? The last Legislature, I cannot go into detail, but by general reputation, I can say it was the worst we ever had. This experience has not been very promising. The Democratic party is no longer the bold, fearless organization of olden times. It watches around for crumbs of comfort caused by disaffection in our own ranks from personal motives, or hangs like a barnacle to questions with antagonism in them. Two years ago it was pledged to tax United States bonds by the State. They knew they could not do this. They talk about paying the debt in greenbacks, when the great want is to make the greenback in the pocket of the laboring man as good as gold. Ohio, with her great wealth and resources, with her proud history and hopeful future, we have not been of the Democratic party. Let them go and establish the seat of power in Kentucky and the late rebel States, where hate of the Union, and love of slavery, will be slumbering—needing only the reviving influences of the Democratic party to bring them into dangerous life again. Let them appeal to prejudice and passion—ours is the duty to march onward. We have a ticket with Gen. Hayes at its head, deserving our confidence and support. We have a Legislature to elect, who will be charged with your local interests, and I trust will avoid the extravagance and folly of its predecessor. We have a cause and an administration to sustain, which represent all the vital principles for which we have contended for fifteen years, and we have a country to save, now great in its power but still greater in its example. I claim that if we may judge of the future by the past, its honor, safety and prosperity can still be trusted to the same party that guided its counsels in the civil war, and under whose administration it has reached the highest prosperity.

The campaign, judging from the meeting last night, and from others in different parts of the State, is opening with great spirit for the Republicans, and will be prosecuted to a splendid victory in October.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT

Train of the Northern Central Railroad Wrecked and Burned by the Susquehanna Railroad—The Engineer and Fireman Killed—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

HARRISBURG, August 14.—A terrible accident happened this morning at 4 o'clock, on the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad. The Buffalo Express of the Northern Central Railroad left here at 2:15, and at Dauphin Narrows struck a three feet in diameter and 1,500 pounds in weight, which had rolled down the mountain. The rock dragged the train thirty which ran over the rock, and shot the engine and tender and three express cars, loaded principally with passengers, were smashed to atoms. One passenger car, well filled with passengers, was jammed into it, but no rapid to kill any one, although some were slightly injured and Stewart, of Baltimore, engineer, and Jacob Grissman, of Reading fireman, who was terribly mutilated and blackened. The baggage master, whose car went into the canal, was only slightly bruised, and went on with the train. The engineer died an hour after the accident, after suffering excruciating pain. The fireman was killed instantly. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict attaching no blame to the Northern Railroad Company, but in exonerating them, they having but the paid right of way over the line road, but commend that the Express Company and Schuylkill Company for not having a watchman at that point, which has long been considered one of the most dangerous on the road, owing to the overhanging rocks. The damage to the Express Company is large.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

The Steamboat Cumberland Explodes Her Boilers—Eighteen or Twenty Lives Lost—The Boat a Total Loss.

MOUNT VERNON, Ind., August 14.—The Evansville and Cairo Packet Cumberland exploded her boilers near Shawneetown, Illinois, at four o'clock this morning. Eighteen or twenty lives were lost. The boat's boilers were blown overboard, and the names of the missing cannot be ascertained. The boat is a total loss. A portion of her cargo, consisting principally of wheat and corn, will be saved. The boat was insured for $6,000.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Treasury Department has reduced the pay of the assistant assessors in North Carolina and Tennessee from $5 50 to $5 per day; in Texas from $6 50 to $6, and in all other States and Territories on the Pacific coast from $5 to $7.

Saturday morning a temporary bridge, erected for the accommodation of laborers improving the Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota, was swept over the falls, and three men with it. They were drowned.

A New York dispatch says that one hundred and fifty workmen from the Pittsburgh iron foundries have engaged with the Cubans to go to Cuba and work in foundries.

A prominent firm in Baltimore, dealing in gold, bonds, &c., is reported suspended, in consequence of losses in speculating on Government securities.

It is stated on good authority at Richmond that General Canby will within ten days issue his proclamation convening the Legislature of Virginia, applying the iron-clad oath to members, and that the Legislature will then take the next will be given to the candidate who received the next highest vote.

The third congress of the National Labor Union will be held at Philadelphia to-day. Already prominent officials are there, and many delegates have arrived. It is expected that more than a thousand will be present. The St. Crispins are largely represented amongst those who arrived. The working women's associations will also be largely represented in the session. The delegates will represent over 200,000 constituents—members of trades unions.

Secretary Robeson and Admiral Porter arrived at Philadelphia on Friday night, on the Government tug which met the vessel at Cape May, accompanied by General Sherman and daughter.

The Democrats of Ohio inaugurated their campaign Saturday night at Cincinnati. Pugh and Sanc. Cary made speeches. Pendleton was not able to be present.

The wine growers of California have opened negotiations with the Central Pacific and other railroad companies for such reduction of freight charges on wine in packages as to enable them to ship overland, instead of by sea.

The citizens, irrespective of party, have nominated Thomas H. Silby, an old merchant, for Mayor of San Francisco.

The Lebanon, Tenn., *Herald* announces, on authority of a friend of General Stokes, direct from Alexandria, that the General accepts the situation and bows to the will of the people. He will not attempt to interfere with the state government.

Among the Custom House clearances at New York for the week ending Saturday afternoon, were 31,000 barrels flour and 610,000 bushels wheat.

Thos. A. Kennett has sold his interest in the Buffalo *Express* to Samuel M. Clemens, "Mark Twain," who takes a position on the editorial staff to-day.

The last rail of the Iron Mountain railroad was laid at the Glen Allen tunnel at twelve o'clock Saturday night, and a train passed over the road from St. Louis to Pilot Knob 86 miles. Regular trains will commence running on Wednesday next, connecting with the Mobile and Ohio and all Southern roads at Columbus, Ky., by transfer ferry boat, which will transport all trains across the Mississippi river from Belmont to Columbus.

The liabilities of Bowers, Beekman & Co., of New York, are ascertained to be about two hundred thousand dollars and the assets one million, Mr. Bowers, the senior partner, offers to surrender his private property to the creditors of the firm, and this will probably be done. The failure is attributed to the panic caused by the nature of the article itself. The framing of tariffs is now the basis of the prosperity of commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing States, and involves, in the case of Hawaii, a compromise of conflicting interests. The present tariff was framed to raise the highest revenue from the smallest importations, on articles of luxury, such as wine, cigars, and silks, and on articles of prime necessity. Raw articles indispensable for our own productions were admitted free, and the principle of protection is purely incidental, and until our debt is so reduced that we may dispense with the high duties, it is useless the mere policy of protection as a measure of national economy. The whole system must now levy the duties to raise revenue, and before this necessity ceases the manufactories of this country will be established and able to defy the competition of the world. I have always been in favor of protection, and before the war was for confining duties to articles that came into competition with our own production. But now we must extend our duties to all imported articles, except perhaps those absolutely necessary for food or material for home production. Protection, apply and unrefined, inevitable incident of any tariff for revenue that will raise the sum that all parties expect to derive from duties on imported goods.

I do not consider it necessary to say much about the resumption of specie payments. That may be, with a redundant currency, diminished amount of business, that United States bonds rise to par in gold, and our currency is equal to gold. It has always been the policy of the United States in funding a debt, to provide for its early payment. We could not borrow money at one-half the rate of interest we are now paying, if capitalists did not believe that we intended to pay the principal. The rapidity and promptness with which we can pay the debt depends not only as it extends to its ability to pay, but upon the ease with which it can be collected without distress. The only equal rule is that which will distribute the burden of taxation equally upon the property of the country, and for more than twenty years. Now, the only question is, what is the best method of raising this revenue? Many articles of luxury, such as wine, cigars, and silks, are now taxed at the highest rate

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1869.

It is understood that Judge GRIER will resign as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States early this fall. As yet no one has been publicly mentioned in connection with this vacancy; but we may safely assume that when Judge GRIER'S intentions become known candidates will begin to appear. It is hardly probable that Gen. GRANT will experience any difficulty from a scarcity of persons willing to accept the position.

GEN. ROSECRANS, in his letter declining the nomination of the Democrats for Governor of Ohio, intimated that he had other fish to fry. On this point we find an intimation in a little speech he made at a Mexican town, when he was on his way to San Francisco. In the course of a few remarks which he made in response to the courtesies tendered him, he announced that his intention was to proceed to New York and, if possible, form a grand company for the purpose of constructing a railroad from the City of Mexico to Acapulco, on the Pacific coast.

NEW YORK stands a chance of having a streak of good luck. In the transition from the old to the new constitution, it is doubtful whether the Legislative session this winter will not fall through. So fortunate a happening could of course be only as the result of an accident—special Providence, rather, in behalf of an afflicted people, who ought to be thankful that, for some reason or other, they are not yet wholly abandoned to legislative corruptionists. Other States, similarly scourged, should take hope; for they, too, may yet experience an interposition relieving them for a brief season from from one of the greatest evils now known to an organized community—a legislative session.

IT is reported that the sufferers by the depredations committed by the Anglo-rebel pirate ships are about to organize an association, to prosecute their claims against England. As soon as this statement reaches Mr GOLDWIN SMITH, we shall expect to hear that he has gone into another spasm, over the probability of immediate war. There is danger even that the fussy gentlemen will mistake this, movement for an actual declaration of war, and so advise Mr. GLADSTONE. Such an association, in our judgment, is a very proper thing to exist, and we shall be glad to hear that it has been formed. With the doors opened wide enough to admit all who sympathise with its objects, it might become very numerous, and perhaps furnish Mr. SMITH some reason for pricking his ears.

THE Northern Pacific Railroad will be built. The house of JAY COOKE & Co. offered to "place" the securities of the company, if the report by engineers of their own selecting should be favorable after going over the route. Among the engineers selected was W. MILNOR ROBERTS, Esq., of Pittsburgh. The report is not only favorable, but much more so than was expected. The financial undertaking, it is understood, will be entered upon at once, and the great enterprise energetically prosecuted. Probably no house in the country possess the facilities which JAY COOKE & Co. are able to command, for a transaction of the magnitude of the one they have undertaken; and certainly no other has any thing like its prestige, acquired in negotiating the securities of the Government in the dark days of the rebellion.

THE cotton supply question is troubling the English spinners. With cotton as high as it now is, Lancashire cannot produce the cheap fabrics which command the markets of the world. The Atlantic cable sends us an editorial from the London *Times* of Saturday on the subject, which we should hardly copy if it came by mail; but it serves to show the interest the question is exciting in Great Britain. The mills of Manchester are idle because cotton is high, or, in other words, scarce. American competition with the India cotton fields has been reduced, and the price can only be abated by the return of larger and more regular supplies. But the *Times* shows that a revival of American industry, in production and manufacture, must be looked to before Lancashire will have to face the competition of the world. It thinks in the "race," India will have great advantages, but its agricultural must be encouraged by the Government. All of which is an old story, and does not in the least affect the fact that the Southern States will remain the great cotton producing region of the world, and with the probable aid of Asiatic labor, will outstrip British India in the "race," as the *Times* calls it, to a greater extent in the future than ever before.

THE Presidential game enters largely into the movements and sayings of Democratic politicians, and crops out from the doings of Democratic conventions just now. HOFFMAN is undeniably on the track, with increased momentum acquired from the recent open declaration in his favor by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, himself by no means out of the question, though he says he prefers to wait awhile. The substitution of PENDLETON for ROSECRANS in Ohio is a move on the Presidential board. In that State the party is divided into a PENDLETONIAN and HOFFMAN faction. Of the latter Judge RANNEY is the head, and to give him a position for Vice-President on the HOFFMAN ticket, the train was laid by the friends of the latter to nominate him for Governor; discovering which the PENDLETONIANS rushed in and gave the nomination to ROSECHANS. This failing by the declension of the General, the alternative of permitting RANNEY to be brought out or taking the nomination himself presented itself to PENDLETON. To keep equal with HOFFMAN and keep down the HOFFMANITES in his own State, he consented. It is not, therefore, so much for the Governorship as Presidential aspirant, in opposition to HOFFMAN, that PENDLETON is running. With this explanation State politics—in Ohio especially—possess more than usual interest.

THE "wild scramble after office," about which one of our great men spoke warningly a generation or two ago, had never a more laughable illustration than that given by the Celtic Democracy of Allegheny county at their primary elections on Saturday. A remote probability that the defection of the radical temperance element from the Republican candidate for Commissioner, would afford an opposition candidate some small chance of election, has flooded the field with hungry Democrats, and some of their primary meetings were marked by the unique scenes of a life and death struggle for supremacy. In many of the wards two sets of delegates were chosen on the all important Commissioner question, and we do not think there has been such an exhibition of rivalry by the Democracy for a dozen of years. Half a dozen candidates for the nomination are announced, and by Tuesday the number will be doubled. The great Democratic heart is stirred—the masses are aroused—the Constitution and the thirty-seven stars are invoked—and all about what some people irreverently call a seat in the "Whisky Court." If the Democracy of the county scramble and quarrel so over a paltry bone, in the sacred name of our hearths and homes, what would they do should a plump and juicy joint be thrown before them?

CERTAIN Railroad and Canal Companies in the anthracite coal region of our State, controlling the transportation, having combined to run up the price of coal, a systematic attempt is making to cause it to appear that the high price is owing to the Tariff. Take off the duties, which amount $1 25 per ton on Bituminous and 40 cents on Anthracite, the cry is, and Nova Scotia coal will come in, and cheap prices will prevail. The free traders seize on the opportunity to inforce the favorite idea that all that is wanting is the abolition of the Tariff duties, and we are entirely willing to see the experiment tried. They have right before their eyes now a practical refutation of their clamor, in the fact that while the price of coal in New York is $10 a ton, Nova Scotia coal don't come in, although it might be laid down for eight dollars per ton duty paid. The course pursued by the transportation monopolists, aggravated by the course of the mine owners and the miners, has been so outrageous that no one can wonder at any kind of clamor. No one pretends that they cannot afford coal at satisfactory prices and realize a profit. But they have clutched at more, and few will be sorry to have it turn out that they have clutched their own noses off—that is, if free Nova Scotia coal will work to that degree of dismemberment. The worst of it is, perhaps, that the abolition of tariff duties will not have that effect.

A WESTERN GOVERNOR ON THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The telegraph has made mention of the fact that Governor PALMER, of Illinois, in addressing a Republican Convention in the capital of that State, had made a speech espousing the cause of States' rights. Some credulous persons may have imagined from this that the Illinois Governor—and he is a gentleman of very great ability—had avowed himself a champion of the exploded theories of the Democratic party on this subject; but such is very far from being the case. Governor PALMER'S speech simply enforces the lesson that the Republican party, to preserve its power, must take hold of the abuses of administration and extravagance found in various branches of government, national, State and municipal. "The Republican party, with all its glories," he says, "is worth nothing unless it can be useful to the people hereafter." The is a great deal of truth in this remark, and we particularly commend it to those who indulge in sneers at every zealous attempt to advance the mission of the party, by maintaining not only a strong and united government, but one honest and pure in its administration of public affairs. The Republican party comprises, in great part, the intelligence and public spirit of the country, and while in one sense this is its greatest strength, yet in another it may prove its weakness as a political organization; for this very intelligence demands a higher standard of official integrity and ability than the opposition, and cannot be made to blindly follow a party name, when it ceases to represent honest government. "The moment the people come to believe," says Governor PALMER, "that the money they pay is being used for improper purposes, or the taxes levied on them are misapplied, that moment they will withdraw their confidence from those who abuse their trust and give it to others." The truth of this is indisputable; and, we may add, it comprises the measure of party duty that the COMMERCIAL has enforced in its attacks on legislative corruption or administrative dishonesty. Governor PALMER insists that the Republican party must take hold of the abuses that have crept into our politics, and reform them. The party saved the Republic from organized secessionists and traitors. Its duty now is to save it from organized plunderers.

But all this has nothing to do with the "States' rights" ideas credited to the Governor by the telegraph. We do not see that they are unreasonable. In the first place he charges—and the accusation is as true as the gospel—that one of the great crimes of the Democracy, and one second only to secession itself, is the fact that "in converting the old doctrine of State rights, which is but the doctrine of State duties, into the purposes of secession and disruption, they have actually degraded the States until the people now regard with distrust every allusion, from every quarter, to duties that pertain to the States themselves." The Governor then defines States' rights, and the duties and responsibilities of the citizens of the States, as he understands them, in so clear and forcible a manner, that we reproduce this portion of his speech, and commend it to the careful attention of our readers. The concluding sentences especially, are worthy of a place in the heart and mind of every conscientious member of the Republican party. We quote:

"Our system, so admirably arranged, so harmoniously adjusted, consists of the National and State Governments. It is essential to the people of the country that each of these systems move in its true orbit—that is, that the States be left undisturbed under the Constitution, and that the General Government discharge its duties. The Republican party has never entertained those feelings of bitterness against the institutions of the States that characterize the Democratic party—has never been jealous of the Federal power. It has simply regarded it as co-ordinate parts of a system of administration. We have fought the battles of the Government in a manner that has commanded the respect of the world. In the progress of the war we observed by the faithful citizen by his adherence to the duties of his own proper sphere, and this deportment of the people of the States. The old Whigs and Democrats, by Jefferson and Hamilton, the doctrines of the rights of the States to control their own domestic affairs—the reserved rights of the States odious, and have really robbed the States of purity and all respectability. It is one of the offices of the Republican party to restore these different systems to harmonious and healthful action through the State Governments to secure the rights of the people that India and China are attempting, and that day being known, it is essential that, from the highest to the lowest office, we be clothed with the administration of the State Government. There shall be in each no right responsibility. One danger that lies at the very foundation of our two systems is the failure of the people to hold the men who administer their government to their just responsibility. Not electing them—party friends to office. You detect them being false to you, and you forgive them because they belong to your party. You can only preserve your Government by regarding your party as a means and the selection of those who are to serve you and when the selection is made there should be but one rule of action for the government of public officers, let them belong to what party they may, and that is the rule of right and responsibility. Enforce it and your rights will be safe. That is a part of the mission of the Republican organization, and we mean to see that it is done.

The Way we Go.

Figures are instructive, morally as well as in other respects. For instance, our imports from Paris last year were, in round numbers, one hundred and thirty-one million dollars. An enumeration of the kind of articles imported will disclose by whom they were purchased, and suggest the probable influence at the bottom of the trade. Thus, in 1867, we imported from the French metropolis about seven million dollars' worth of silks, forty million of merinoes and crapes, five million of shawls, seven million of gloves, three and a half million of flowers and artificial feathers, about nine million of fancy goods, nine million of buttons and trimmings, and sixteen million of miscellaneous goods, with several million dollars' worth of ladies' boots and shoes. This constitutes quite one-third of all the imports into the United States.

A REMARKABLE escape of an excursion train of 2,000 persons on the Camden and Amboy Railroad lately, deserves more notice than has been given to it. As the train neared the crossing on the Camden and Amboy road, at Camden, the flagman signalled that all was right, and the heavily loaded train kept on. When it was near the crossing, a special train on the Amboy came in sight around the curve, approaching at high speed. The flagman instantly displayed the red flag, but neither train could stop. Most fortunately, one of the brakemen on the excursion train had the remarkable presence of mind to cut the train and put the brakes down on the cars cut off, which so slowed them that a gap in the train was formed just at the crossing, and the Amboy train dashed through, and no injury was done. But for this the loss of life that must have occurred would have been fearful to contemplate. The promptness of the brakeman should be given to the public; and if the company has a particle of the right feeling he will be given a substantial testimonial for his timely and noble act.

IT is now suggested that a new observatory—the best in the world—should be added to the other treasures of the Central Park in New York. The *Journal of Commerce* gives to the proposition its vigorous advocacy and says: "The telescopes at Cambridge, Albany, Utica, Cincinnati, Chicago and Ann Arbor are exceedingly, but New York should have something that will beat them all. We should no longer be forced to depend on Professors Peters, of Hamilton College, and Watson, of the Michigan University, for our supply of new minor planets; nor on Professor Safford, of Chicago, for the discovery of new nebulæ and double stars. In this, as in all matters, New York should take the lead." In the enumeration probably the *Journal* forgot that Pittsburgh has an Observatory which can boast of an excellent telescope. To our discredit, however, the institution has been suffered to languish. Did it produce something that could be sold for cash and a profit in the regular market, the fact would be different.

THE report that an intention exists to repudiate the State debt of Tennessee is pronounced purely sensational. A Nashville telegram disputes it entirely, and declares that the members elect of the Tennessee Legislature are gentlemen of personal integrity, and are pledged to the continuance of the State credit at all hazards. No whispers of repudiation are heard in the halls of the Legislature. Governor Senter is also pledged to the prompt liquidation of the interest on the State bonds, and it is asserted it will be promptly met.

A WRITER in the Chicago *Republican* expresses the belief that the discussion growing out of the Cheney case will eventuate in the passage of certain statutory enactments requiring all ecclesiastical bodies to conform their legislation to the general principles of our civil jurisprudence, thus rendering Star Chamber tribunals—the color of church authority, and a prosecuting attorney, judge, jury, and witness all in one, as in this Cheney case, matters of absolute impossibility. Such a law appears to be needed in Pennsylvania as well as Illinois.

PHILADELPHIA is getting short of water. It may be true since she consumed by fire such a vast quantity of whisky, she needs less water than formerly, though the citizens seem not to take this view of the matter. The papers seem to be nonplused. One of them says: "The fact is not a pleasant one to chronicle, nor do we know of any way by which at present the deficiency can be remedied."

THE Philadelphia *Telegraph* expresses the belief that "it is a settled thing that Attorney General Brewster must vacate," and it is intimated that he will do so at the request of Gov. Geary. If our friends in Philadelphia or elsewhere have on hand any more cases of incest, it is to be hoped that they will throw a greater amount of wisdom into their management, than has characterized the handling of this.

GOV. WALKER OF VIRGINIA.

He is a Republican—Will Support Grant—Won't Cheat Anybody.

A citizen of Baltimore has interviewed Col. Walker, Governor elect of Virginia, and writes the result to the Baltimore *American*. The writer says Gov. Walker declared himself to be an earnest Republican, an upholder of the reconstruction acts of Congress, in favor of the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, and a firm and unwavering friend of Gen. Grant and his administration. On asking him how it was that he had been so earnestly supported by those who had hitherto been the most bitter opponents of all these men and measures, he remarked that it was evident that people outside of Virginia did not distinguish between the people and the politicians. He contended that the great mass of the old politicians of the State had opposed his election, refusing to vote themselves and influencing whom they could control not to vote; that he had succeeded in cutting the mass of the people loose from the old politicians, and if sustained by the Republican party and Administration, would soon succeed in making good Republicans of them. He said that he was a Northern man, with earnest and settled convictions on all national topics, and that he intended to be Governor of Virginia, and not a mere tool in the hands of any set of men. He also said he never remarked that the new Constitution gave to the Governor *the veto power*—that he had been elected by a large majority of the popular vote of the State, and would not come into office with a like Governor Pirpoint, with only the meagre backing of a few of the new residents of two small counties. He alluded to the effort being made to induce Gen. Canby to exclude from the Legislature those members who could not take the iron-clad oath, expressing the hope that nothing of the kind would be attempted, if such a course was pursued he declared that he could not and would not remain in the State. He had not the slightest fear but that he would be able to control those men, and to bring them up to the support of the Administration of General Grant. Gen. Walker and General Canby had a protracted private interview in Richmond on Friday last, which seemed to be satisfactory to both.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A singular method of making butter has lately come into extensive use in France. The process consists in placing the cream in a linen bag of moderate thickness, which is carefully closed; then burying the bag about a foot and a half deep in the earth, and allowing it to remain from twenty-four to twenty-five hours. After the expiration of this period the cream is found to have become hard, and it is then broken up into a mass, and put into a beater into small pieces, and enough water poured upon it to wash out the buttermilk. To prevent any mixture of cheese, it is said little ice cream is added a second one of larger size and coarser quality.

It has been definitely ascertained that the total loss by the Crimean struggle is given as follows: French, 95,615; English, 22,182; Piedmontese, 2,194; Turkish, 35,0 0; Russian, 630,000—total, 784,991. It appears that the losses were about one third greater than those resulting from our late struggle, and also that the average of 1,000,000 on both sides constantly in the field for five years.

In sundry places and on sundry occasions, it appears, Methodist camp meetings have led to the desecration of the Sabbath—concerning which the *Methodist* says: "Imagine a Methodist butcher or baker selling meat and bread on the Sabbath at his place of business; a Methodist restaurant keeper with his restaurant open and his cooks and waiters busy. A Methodist people at home marketing and trading on Sunday. Does the fact that this is done at a camp meeting make it innocent? Yet Methodist ministers and laymen manage scores of our camp meetings wink at this iniquity, and try to persuade themselves and others that it is all right. Why it is considered right is yet to be seen."

A California watermelon of last year's growth, and perfectly fresh, is among the things sent to the east to show what the climate of the Golden State can do in the way of preservation.

The question of annexing Western Florida to Alabama is to be voted upon by all the people of Florida on the 2d of November, according to the Governor's proclamation. There are eight counties in Western Florida, and they comprise the best cotton and sugar lands in the State.

The ship James Arnold, Captain Sullivan, which arrived at New Bedford last week, obtained 2,200 barrels of sperm whale oil on her passage, having been out three years and two months. Before he sailed Captain Sullivan said he intended to stow down 3,600 barrels during the voyage.

W. P. Van Deursen, of the firm of W. P. Van Deursen & Co., bankers and brokers, doing business at No. 105 La Salle street, Chicago, has decamped, taking with him several thousands of dollars in Government bonds belonging to Swan & Payson, of No. 50 Wall street, New York. A day or two after he left a little son was killed by a fall. Mrs. Van Deursen is dangerously ill at the time of her husband's departure for the East, and the calamity which befel her boy naturally enough caused her deep anxiety, and this deprivation of aid was in connection with her physical debility, came very near resulting fatally. Furthermore, she was left by her husband almost penniless, a stranger in a strange land. Surely a sadder case than this has been able to survive after enduring so much affliction.

Bogus revenue officers lately appeared in Columbus, Ohio, and made a number of unlawful attempts at black mailing merchants. In one instance they purchased a quart of burning fluid from a well known establishment, and, after the purchase, sent word to the crystal Palace, London. Merelli has offered Max Strakosch, her manager, 100,000 francs to cancel his American contract with her, and to allow her to accompany her to Russia, but he has refused, trusting justly to the American people to sustain him in presenting such costly but truly artistic attractions. The season commences at Steinway Hall, New York, on the September 20th, and Manager Strakosch, in addition to Mlle. Patti, has secured the services of Theodore Ritter, the great French pianist, and Carl Rosa, the violinist, a wonderful violin *virtuoso*, besides a number of other first class musical celebrities.

If Mexico had not for an indefinite period been in a ruined condition, late advices would lead us to say that she is gloriously in that condition. Revolutions and bankruptcies are becoming alarmingly frequent, and several failures of an important character have already taken place. The Spanish house of Chrisman, Isaac & Co. has failed, and the American transportation firm of Samlago, Smith & Co.—probably the largest of its kind in Mexico—has gone under to the monetary pressure. The paper of either house is not considered to be worth ten per cent, on the dollar. The large American house of F. A. Laabe & Sons has suspended payments, but hope is entertained that it will be able to resume shortly. The whole indications received from every part of the Republic progenitates a very, very gloomy future, politically, socially and financially.

PERSONAL.

The Springfield, Mass., *Republican*, alluding to the suggestion of the London *Telegraph* that a statue of Mr. Simmons, of the Harvard International four, be erected in case the crew win in the coming contest, says this "will sound funnier in Massachusetts than it would have done in Greece. Transcendentalists should take notice that the honors paid to Simmons are of interest to them, for he is a third cousin of Mr. Emerson, the head of that school, and took his first lessons in rowing on the Concord river, under the eye of Thoreau and Channing. And Hawthorne's English readers ought to know that Simmons's home is now in the 'Old Manse' which our novelist described. His maternal ancesters have lived there for three generations, and it was during a temporary absence of the family that Hawthorne became the tenant of Simmons's grandfather, Rev. Samuel Ripley, the half-brother of Mr. Emerson's father. We hope when he learns their exact surnames, the English will feel consoled by these facts, which we place at their service."

It is said that the Pope feels sensibly the death of his brother Gabriele, deceased at Sinigaglia a few days ago, at the grand old age of eighty-nine. The old man was enjoying such robust health that the prospect seemed to be that he would reach a hundred; but while a little while back such serious injury was done to his head by a fall upon the pavement as to cause his death. The climate of Italy is favorable to health, and there are many examples of extreme old age. The combined ages of the Pope and the brother and sister still living amount to 267 years. Walter Savage Landor died figure at the age of nearly a hundred, and one of his descendants, who holds that men may live to 150, says: "If my father had taken ordinary care of his health he might be living now." A few days ago Senator Fessenden died at the age of eighty-four. He was not remarkable for talents, but was a relative of the Pope, Marshal Fieschi, and instead of following the fortunes of Rome and the family, preferred to devote himself to the interests of the Kingdom of Italy.

The Chinese merchant travellers, Choy-Chew and Sing-Man, dress exactly alike in dark blue flannel, each Chinese fashion and buttoned to the neck. The pigtail—the dear and venerated pig-tail—is preserved; but the cotton shoes of China and the turban, or whatever else it may be called, are discarded. The regulation style of American leather shoes are substituted, and a gay and festive Panama takes the place of the Oriental *chapeau*. Choy-Chew is a nice young man of about twenty-seven years, a partner in the house of Lun, Wo & Co., commission merchants, importers, wholesale and retail dealers in tea, sugar, rice and all kinds of China produce, in Sacramento street, San Francisco. He has a full, smooth, round, delicately tinted olive face, sweet in its smile and exceedingly honest in its look. By comparison with all other Chinamen he has been our favorite ever since Mr. Choy Chew might be pronounced decidedly aristocratic. There is nothing of the two-penny cigar stand style about him. His beautifully moulded features are more Andalusian than anything else. He speaks English with a fair Woodbeater into small pieces, and enough water poured upon it to wash out the buttermilk. To prevent any mixture of cheese, it is said little ice cream is added a second one of larger size and coarser quality.

THE DESPOT OF PARAGUAY.

Lopez and his Subjects.

George Thompson an English civil engineer, directed the engineering operations of Lopez, Dictator of Paraguay, during a part of the war against Brazil. He has lately returned to Europe, and has published a book in which he gives a curious account of Lopez and of the Paraguayans over whom this monster rules.

Of Lopez we are told that he is brutal, haughty, cruel and cowardly. He is forty-five years of age, of short stature, vain and fond of dress; was a good rider till he became stout and indolent; is very fond of his children by Mrs. Lynch, "but not of his other ones, of whom he has a number;" and has no friend alive, having shot all who in his earlier life were his companions.

He eats enormously, is a great smoker, and is an excellent judge of claret, of which he keeps a very fine quality for his own use; but, Mr. Thompson reports, serves his guests, and all in policy—the Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians having united in a movement to teach them the Gospel, and convert them to the Christian belief. They have already organized churches and Sunday schools, and to begin the work, and their teachers have begun to enlighten John Chinaman with a will. As has been mentioned above, there are about 2,000 of the Chinese on the Sandwich Islands, and they have made great progress in the matter of civilization. Mr. Damon left a Chinaman in his pulpit one Sunday, and while he was preaching most acceptably, a number of Chinese there have a church organization of their own, and are forming converted rapidly. They are now a thrifty and well behaved people, and the general tone of Mr. Damon's sentiments may be concluded with that of a Chinaman named Manloy, who, in the July *Galaxy*, says that "the spirit of the Chinese, as shown in their enterprise and energy as colonizers, in their commercial character, and their organization, and the making of education a necessary qualification for citizenship, will, before it is many years old, bring about a new era in the spirit of the present age." It will certainly be more convenient for the missionaries to have a Chinese reverse the usual programme, and become here for enlightenment instead of remaining at home, and forcing them, on brave sickness and death in the prosecution of their great work. That Sandwich Island organization, east of the Rocky Mountains will follow the example of their brethren of the West seems a question of a month, or at most of a few months. In short, he seems to be a monster, unscrupulous, reckless greedy, selfish to the last degree. This is the person whom some American journals have praised as the brave head of a republic.

As to the people whom this robber rules, and who Mr. Thompson thinks are nearly exterminated, obedience of the most abject kind seems to have been their most prominent qualities. Lopez they called *carai guasee*—the big gentleman; or *tata guasee*—the big father. Whatever he did or ordered to be done was right in the eyes of his subjects. A widely diffused and vigilantly maintained system of spying kept the Dictator informed of any incipient mutiny, and he, when, how, and lack of zeal was punished with death. The soldiers lived on beef—one bullock to eighty men each day; the lack of salt caused great suffering and mortality during the war. The uniform was a white shirt, scarlet blouse, belt, white trowsers, and no shoes. Flogging was so constant that the sick was the chief arm of a corporal. A Paraguayan farmer complained of injustices that he was whipped by order of Lopez, he said only, "If my father did not flog me who would?" The Paraguayan soldier carried in his belt his comb, paper money, cigars, chocolate, needle and thread, buttons, and sewing his clothes on. Any one in military costume was the superior of every civilian; even the judges had to take off their hats to an ensign.

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BACKACHE.

Pain in the Back, Hips or Groin are in almost every instance caused by some disturbance of the Kidneys or Bladders.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Are peculiarly adapted to complaints of this nature, Ever since the introduction of these celebrated Pills, no one Diuretic Medicine has effected so many remarkable cures, nor has any one become so universally popular when taken according to directions. Great care is taken in the preparation. What they profess they do fully. They contain nothing poisonous, being purely vegetable. They are mild in their action, but sure. Can be given to children with perfect safety, and being sugar coated, preserves all their qualities and makes them easy to take

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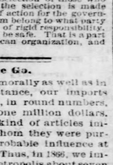

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, No. 24 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

POTTERS' LEAD, RED LEAD, Zinc Paint, Putty and Colors

Suits and Evening Dresses Made to Order.

Reduce Stock, for Thirty Days. Silk Sacques and Lace Garments, Cheap. Ladies'

T. F. PHILLIPS, 87 MARKET STREET, Great Bargains in Dress Goods, to

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POLITICAL.

The Republican majority in Alabama, at the election last week for Congressmen and Legislature, foots up more than 10,000. Last fall the State only gave 4,000 for Grant.

The *Civil Service Journal*, Washington, devoted to departmental affairs, contains the following: By authority we are authorized to state, and it gives us pleasure to announce to the officers of the civil service, that the administration is considering the subject of political questions foreign and domestic, and that a plan is matured for the appointment of inspectors, who will report to the President and a portion of his advisers are seriously at variance, has no foundation in fact. Any one in military costume was the superior of every civilian; even the judges had to take off their hats to an ensign.

Mrs. Lynch, the notorious mistress of Lopez, appears to be an able woman, seconding all his movements, and acting as the originator of public opinion, inventing devices by which Lopez was able to rob the Paraguayan ladies first of their husbands money, then of their own jewels, by way of "patriotic contributions," which nobody dared to refuse. It was Mrs. Lynch suggested them. She even began a movement to impress the women into the army, and in fact caused them to serve as the ambulance and hospital corps, while a few actually took up arms.

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

To Holders of 5-20 Bonds.

BY EXCHANGING YOUR 5-20'S FOR

U. S. THIRTY YEAR CURRENCY SIXES,

The Premium Received on the Exchange will pay the difference between Gold and Currency Interest for SIX YEARS WITH GOLD AT PAR.

BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest, by

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth av. and Smithfield st.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 14, 1869.

Our banks as well as individual loan houses report a continuance of an easy condition of the local money market. But there is great caution about loaning on money on long time paper. Thirty or sixty day notes are readily discounted by regular discount houses, but four or six months paper can only be negotiated through the bankers at rates from twelve to fifteen per cent. per annum, and commission added.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House, for the week ending Saturday, August 14, 1869:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
August 9	$3,878,856 18	$124,328 18
" 10	499,599 18	112,061 35
" 11	568,962 02	180,787 31
" 12	551,699 25	122,950 32
" 13	555,768 01	134,525 01
" 14	473,519 34	88,455 77
Total	$3,187,949 79	$760,106 20

—In New York the chief feature of the market is a caution respecting time loans and engagements generally extending into the future. The *Commercial Advertiser* says: The banks are not sanguine in their calculations upon the fall money market, and there would seem to be very obvious reasons for their placing themselves in a conservative position. At the date of the last bank statement the Clearing House banks held $56,000,000 of legal tenders, which may be viewed as representing their resources for providing for the crop movements of the next ten or twelve weeks. What may be the requirements of those movements may be best judged from a comparison of past years. We find, then, that in 1868, the associated banks held on August 14, $74,000,000 of legal tenders, and that on October 31 the amount was reduced to $71,600,000; that in 1867 they had $76,600,000 on August 19, and only $54,200,000 on October 19, and that, in 1866, when the crop movements were much later, they held on September 1,$32,600,000, and on November 23, only $22,400,000. It thus appears what, for the last three years, the withdrawals of legal tenders from the New York banks, in connection with the fall crop movements, have ranged between $22,000,000 and $39,000,000. Yet, to meet such a drain, the banks hold only $56,000,000, of which $20,000,000 consist of 7 per cent. certificates. Nor can it be said that the present extent of the legal tender line of the banks represents so much more currency in active circulation in the interior, which would lessen the drain on this city for crop movements, for the fact is that the legal tender circulation has contracted about $24,000,000 since June, 1868, by the liquidation of the west-bound banks, while there is a very large amount of United States notes are held out of actual circulation in the South by close hoarding, so that the active circulation outside this city is probably somewhat less than it was a year ago. The impression prevails in some quarters that the West has found local use for its funds to an unusual extent, instead of allowing them to remain here on deposit, and that, consequently, it is not in a position to draw so large an amount of money from the East as usual. We find upon careful inquiry, however, among banks doing a Western business, that their Western deposits are at present no larger than usual for this season, so that we stand exposed to a heavy demand from that section should the crop movement require it. Another comparison of our present position with our impending wants is by no means assuring. It regards the probability of our being, within the next sixty days, placed under the power of speculative manipulators of the money market. What may be the course of the Treasury we have no means of judging, its actions having latterly shown an unusually intimate bearing upon the condition of the money market, but it is not wholly beyond the range of probability that the Government may be called upon for greenbacks to liquidate three per cent. certificates. We have reason to believe, however, that Mr. Boutwell will, as at present, carefully obviate any undue hoarding of currency in the Treasury.

—United States bonds have been heavy and weak. **The Government purchases of $3,000,000, within the past two days, have relieved the market less than was expected; and the lack of spirit has brought into the market holders who have been intending to sell out when the advance caused by the purchases of the government appeared to them to have reached its height.**

—In the New York stock market there is a lower scale of prices established, and most of the western stocks have lost a greater portion of the late advance.

The active buyers of a week or ten days ago have become free sellers, and in the absence of "bull" support, prices have been weak and generally lower. The competition for Western freights between the trunk roads, under which the rate between New York and Chicago has been reduced to 18c per 100 lbs, has weakened the market to a certain extent; we understand, however, that arrangements are in progress for an early rearrangement of charges.

—The repudiation doctrines lately promulgated in Tennessee have affected the bonds of that State very injuriously, and other State securities have in consequence shown sympathized in slight measure. Such pretended tenets are, however, by no means new or unusual in electioneering tactics, and should not be viewed as reflecting any real sentiment or purpose. A late telegram received in New York from a prominent Conservative at Nashville, asserts in the strongest terms, that the members elect of the Tennessee Assembly are gentlemen of personal integrity, and are pledged to the maintenance of the State credit at all hazards. No widespread repudiation will be for a moment tolerated. Gov. Senter is also pledged to the prompt liquidation of the interest on the State bonds, and it is believed will be promptly met.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

August 14, 1869.	10 00 A M	11 05 A M	12 10 A M	1 30 P M	3 00 P M
New York Central	210¾	210⅝	209¾	209½	209¾
Hudson River	140	140	140	140	140
Harlem		162		162½	
Reading	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98
Michigan Central					
Michigan Southern	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
Illinois Central		140			
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	106	106¼	106¼	106¼	107⅛
Fort Wayne	153½	153	153	153	153
Chicago and Northwestern	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾	89
Do preferred	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Rock Island	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
Toledo and Wabash	73¾		73¾		73¾
Toledo and Wabash pref.					
Chicago and Alton	159		155		154
St. Paul	84¾		84¾	84¾	85
St. Paul preferred	89¾		89¾	89¾	90
Ohio and Mississippi	32¾		31¾		31¾
Pacific Mail	81¾		81¾		81¾
Western Union Telegraph	38¾		38¾		38¾
Adams Express	68¾		68¾		68¾
Merchants' Union Express	10		10¾		10¾
American M. U. Express	10		10¾		10¾
Wells, Fargo Express	27¾		28		28
United States Express					
Gold	134¾	134⅝	134¾	134⅝	134¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Fri.	Sat.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	209¾	209¾		¼
Hudson River	140½	140		½
Harlem	164	162½		1½
Reading	98	98¾	¾	
Mich. Central	130			
Mich Southern	106¾	105¾		¼
Illinois Central	140	140		
Cleve. and Pitts	105	105¾	¼	
Fort Wayne	153½	153		½
Chicago and North.	88¾	88¾		
do preferred	98	97¾		¼
Rock Island	116¾	116¾		
Tol. and Wabash	74	73¾		¼
do preferred	76			
Chicago and Alton	155			4
St. Paul	85¼	84¾		¼
do preferred	90	89¾		¼
Ohio and Miss	32¾	31¾		1
Pacific Mail	81¾	81¾		
Western U. Tel	38¾	38¾		
Adams Express	68¾	68¾		
Merch U. Ex	10¾	10¾		
American M. U. Ex	10¾	10¾		
Wells, Fargo & Co	28	27¾	¼	
United States Ex	68	67		1

—The earnings of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road for the first week in August were:

1869	1868	Increase	Per cent.
$108,200	$95,528	$12,672	

The unusual stringency in the San Francisco money market continues. The rates are firm at 1½@2 per cent. at the banks, and 2@2½ per cent. for call loans, and 10@15 per cent. per annum. The supply of coin from the Mint for July amounts to over two and a half millions, including $1,500,000 borrowed from the bullion funds. Mining stocks are completely demoralized. The bedrock of the market seems to have fallen out. Savage closed to-day at $87; Kentucky, $146; Yellow Jacket, $97; Chollar, $18; Gould & Curray, $7.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railroad stocks purchased for customers on the most favorable margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY EVENING, August 14, 1869. }

Trade during the past week has ruled dull and quiet. Provisions are in fair request and firm. There is very little movement in grain or flour. Choice old red winter wheat has advanced to $1 45 and firm.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market is well supplied, with sales at $1 90@3 25 ₱ bbl., as to quality.

BEANS—Very dull at from $1 50@1 75 ₱ bush for good to choice navy.

BONEY—Sales at from 25@30c ₱ lb., as to quality.

BUTTER—Sales at $4 00 ₱ box.

PEACHES—Receipts large and market dull at $1 25@1 75 ₱ box, as to quality.

PEARS—Sales at $3 00@3 00 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—Market dull, with sales from store at $1@1 50 ₱ bbl., as to quality. By the bushel from store at 75@90c as to the outside price for the best.

ONIONS—Market dull at $3.50@4 ₱ bbl.

CHICKENS—Sales by the coop at 55@65c ₱ pair.

BUTTER—Market dull and we quote at 20@ 25c ₱ lb., as to quality.

EGGS—There is a dull market, with sales at 16@16c ₱ doz., as to condition and quality.

CHEESE—We quote Pittsburgh factory cheese at 22@22½c ₱ lb. and Johnstown at 22@25.

CARBON OIL—Firm at 28c in large lots, and 30c in a small way.

RAGS, LARD, ETC—Market firm with a good demand. We quote bacon shoulders 15½c; rib pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, hams 23@25c; dried beef 22@c; lard in tierces 20½c; lard in buckets 21½c—hams pork $34 00.

LARD OIL—Market firm and steady with sales at $1 60@1 62 for extra No. 1, and $1 00@1 05 for No. 2.

LIME—Steady. Sales of Cleveland at $2 25, and White Lime at $1 90.

HAY—Dull at $16@18 00 ₱ ton for new crop, from country wagons.

FLOUR—There is but a moderate business doing in flour, but holders of very choice brands are firm. We quote from store good spring in bbls at $6 30@6 75; choice spring in bbls $7 00@7 50, and winter wheat flour in bbls at $7 25@7 75 for fair to choice.

We quote as follows, fresh ground articles, manufactured by the new mills in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the Southern Side: Best brands, in barrels, from $7 80@8 00, and in sacks, $7 50@8 00; second best brands sold $7@7 90 in barrels, and in sacks, $6 75@7 00; third quality, $6 50@6 90 in barrels, and in sacks, $6 25@6 60, and good extra and baker's flour in barrels from $5 50@6 00 ₱ bbl.

RYE FLOUR—is quoted at $6 @ ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The business doing in grain is light. Choice old red winter wheat has advanced to $1 45, and firm; sales of new red winter to arrive, at $1 08; choice old yellow corn readily commands $1 on the track, and from store $1 05@1 08 ₱ bush. Oats are dull and unsettled, with small sales of new at 50@55c, and considerable contracts to arrive at 45c ₱ bush, purchaser furnishing sacks. Old oats on the track commands 60c, and from store 60@ ₱ bush. New rye sold, the car, at $1 19 ₱ bush. Barley is nominally $1 25 ₱ bush.

WHISKY—Business is good. Prices are firm at previous quotations. We quote high wines at $1 19@1 12; common rectified $1 06, and wood rectified $1 12; half rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela three years old, $3 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, } EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, Aug. 14, 1869. }

CATTLE.—The run of cattle this week has been rather lighter than last week, and with a fair demand, the cattle market ruled active and strong throughout and fully 25@50c per cwt. higher than the rates of last week. We quote prime to extra selling this week at $7 25@8 00; common to fair at $6 00@6 90, and stockers at $4 00@5 00 ₱ hundred. There is as yet but little demand for stockers. The general run of cattle this week was fair in quality, better than last week. The supply was not more than adequate to meet the demand, and few if any cattle failed to be sold.

HOGS—Good hogs have been very scarce for a few days, and have advanced about 50c ₱ hundred. The supply has not been adequate to the demand, but as soon as the fall trade opens is expected to decline a little. We quote fair to good Yorkers at $8 50@8 75; fair to good Baltimore $10 00@10 25, and best Philadelphia hogs at $10 75@11 00 ₱ 100 lbs gross. The arrivals of all grades throughout the week were light, and the pens are empty.

SHEEP—Sales light throughout the week has been well supplied with sheep, but under a brisk demand for all good to prime muttons advancing all week, and sales were made on arrival at prices ranging for lots averaging common at from $1 00@3 00; fair to good 3 75 to 4 25; extra at 4@4 50 ₱ lb, and good 80 to 100 ₱ sheep at $5@6 00 ₱ lb. The pens were cleaned out with buyers waiting impatiently for fresh arrivals and lower prices.

SHIPMENTS.

The shipments for the past week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses
Monday, Aug. 9	4,307	183	197	
Tuesday, " 10	877	1,040	417	48
Wed'day, " 11	600	1,802	7,251	69
Thursday, " 12	1,355	2,067	3,892	68
Friday, " 13	1,117	1,202	1,902	49
Saturday, " 14	101	2,349	212	22
Total for week	4,388	14,681	17,588	453

SALES.

The aggregate sales each day during the past week were as follow, as shown by the scale books, kept by W. A. Campbell, and John G. Imhoff:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, August 9	1,920	85	
Tuesday, August 10	771	859	4,011
Wednesday, August 11	651	925	7,398
Thursday, August 12	1,455	2,075	3,475
Friday, August 13	198	996	985
Saturday, August 14	502		
Total for week	4,297	6,203	14,244
For week ending Aug. 7	4,165	10,559	

The following sales are reported:

CATTLE.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L. & G.	C. G. Briggs	15	17,370	6¾
Holmes, L. & G.	Smith & Ege	19	20,593	6¾
Holmes, L. & G.	Abbot & Co.	22	21,160	7
Holmes, L. & G.	Hall	19	19,150	6 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Carmany	19	19,710	6 35
Holmes, L. & G.	Harmon	15	15,010	6 50
Holmes, L. & G.	W. Kelly	17	18,980	6 37½
Holmes, L. & G.	Bellis, Jones & Co.	15	15,980	6 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Kelly	5	5,410	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Kelly	37	38,410	6 00
Holmes, L. & G.	O. Honnell	55	54,910	6 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Rhoades	19	18,090	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Backhart	39	37,890	4¾
Holmes, L. & G.	W. Culter	18	18,360	6 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Stingmaster	21	19,950	6 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Hall	20	19,620	6 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Wm. Kelly	46	50,910	6 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Bresnahan & Co.	39	39,780	7 50
Harbison	Same	85	107,886	7 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Lazarus	25	24,500	7 25
Seaman	McArdle	16	19,030	7 50
Chase	Same	20	19,910	7 00
Ford	Hickman	36	35,293	7 00
Ford	McArdle	14	16,630	7 25
Large & B.	Brink	30	30,750	8 00
Hoffman	Lamb	14	15,120	6 50
Holmes	Brink	14	14,980	8 00
Hazelwood & B.	Kelley	32	33,410	
Hazelwood & B.	Bresnahan & Co.	85	94,180	6 25
Hazelwood & B.	Bingham	20	19,970	
Orr &	Bingham	14	14,920	6 00
Orr & W.	Voetter	17	16,420	5 25
Parke	McArdle	21	21,980	7 85
Crawford	McArdle	21	17,670	5 75
Crawford	Bingham	18	20,050	6 50
Crawford	Hunsberger	18	14,560	4 50
Forbes	Same	29	27,290	6 25
Ricks & T.	Same	29	37,190	6 50
Ricks & Blue	J. Pennock	37		$292 Flat
Smith & Blue	H. S. Miller	31	29,220	6 00
Sold by:	For whom sold.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hedges & T.	J. G. Stafford	49	61,830	$7 37
Hedges & T.	J. G. Stafford	21	25,040	6 90
Hedges & T.	J. G. Stafford	2	2,500	6 00
Hedges & T.	Geo. W. Mulvihill	58	60,980	6 75
Hedges & T.	Geo W. Mulvihill	18	20,900	6 50
Hedges & T.	D. Crawford	19	16,810	4 00
Hedges & T.	A. J. Jeffreys	18	19,460	4 25

HOGS.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Holmes, L. & G.	C. M. Keys	376	77,560	$10 00
Holmes, L. & G.	C. M. Keys	220	44,760	9 90
Holmes, L. & G.	A. Watson	90	18,270	10 14
Holmes, L. & G.	A. Watson	78	15,660	9 92
Holmes, L. & G.	Gilchrist & Co.	38	8,360	10 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Gilchrist & Co.	81	16,200	10 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Vocter & B.	90	21,300	10 10
Holmes, L. & G.	Fleming	100	21,200	9 90
Holmes, L. & G.	W. Hedges	82	14,440	9 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Smith & B.	132	22,440	9 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Smith	132	21,320	9 25
Holmes, L. & G.	Imhoff & Co.	67	11,260	9 75
Holmes, L. & G.	Imhoff & Co.	61	11,960	9 85
Holmes, L. & G.	Imhoff & Co.	85	16,710	9 75
Smith & Blue	H. G. Imhoff & Co.	83	22,290	10 50
Smith & Blue	A. Watson	188	39,530	9 10
Bought by:	From whom.	No.	Weight.	Price.
W. Hedges	Orr & Williams	19	1,840	$9 25
W. Hedges	Steel	32	7,360	9 50
W. Hedges	Holmes, L. & G.	32	14,440	9 25
W. Hedges	John Anderson	19	4,170	9 50
W. Hedges	A. Watson	10	1,720	9 50
Imhoff & Co.	W. Alderson	19		10 00
Imhoff & Co.	S. W. Alderson	85	20,790	10 50
Imhoff & Co.	S. W. Alderson	19	3,990	10 00
Imhoff & Co.	S. W. Alderson	79	21,090	10 65
Imhoff & Co.	Orr & Williams	101	21,210	10 15
Imhoff & Co.	Holmes & L.	101	20,910	10 00
Imhoff & Co.	Hedges & T.	21	4,410	10 00
Imhoff & Co.	Smith & Blue	83	22,290	10 50
Imhoff & Co.	H. Hall	19	3,990	10 00
Imhoff & Co.	W. M. King	56	12,740	10 10
Imhoff & Co.	Voetter & S.	40	8,400	10 00
Imhoff & Co.	S. W. Alderson	86	22,370	10 65
Imhoff & Co.	S. W. Alderson	19	3,990	10 00
Imhoff & Co.	W. Hedges	89	21,700	11 00
Imhoff & Co.	Holmes, L. & G.	19	3,990	10 00
Imhoff & Co.	A. Watson	53	10,820	10 00
By whom sold	For whom sold.	No.	Wt.	Price
Hedges & T.	H. Hall	19	3,990	10 00
Hedges & T.	C. B. Pearce	29	6,960	9 75
Hedges & T.	C. B. Pearce	93	153,450	10 50
Hedges & T.	J. Stafford	56	14,050	10 15
Hedges & T.	J. Stafford	29	6,960	9 75
Hedges & T.	C. A. Jeffery	39	1,490	9 75

SHEEP.

Sold by:	Sold to.	No.	Weight.	Prices.
Holmes, L. & G.	H. Hendrich	85	7,740	$4 87
Holmes, L. & G.	Same	106	9,490	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Pearce	226	18,710	5 37
Holmes, L. & G.	Pearce	100	8,750	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Pearce	352	31,860	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Pearce	253	19,910	4 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Kitzmer	218	19,050	5 12
Holmes, L. & G.	W. Gillett	75	7,040	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Auil & Myers	171	13,540	4 75
Holmes, L. & G.	H. Landis	224	17,710	5 00
Holmes, L. & G.	Pidcock	343	28,950	4 75
Holmes, L. & G.	Pidcock	343	29,610	4 87
Holmes, L. & G.	Pidcock	59	17,290	4 50
Holmes, L. & G.	Pearce	259	20,720	4 50
Smith & Blue	H. Deatrich	149	11,660	3 50
Smith & Blue	H. Deatrich	149	12,560	4 00
Smith & Blue	Pidcock & Co.	74	4,960	4 25
Smith & Blue	Pidcock & Co.	63		$1 75 ₱ hd
Smith & Blue	Pidcock & Co.	106	7,790	4 75
Smith & Blue	Pidcock & Co.	106		$1 00 ₱ hd
Smith & Blue	Pidcock & Co.	107	8,380	4 75
Smith & Blue	Pidcock & Co.	218	15,810	5 00
Smith & Blue	Pidcock & Co.	219	1,940	3 25
Smith & Blue	J. B. Landis	192	16,930	4 50
Smith & Blue	Same	32	2,310	4 75
Smith & Blue	E. Davis	119	9,210	4 62½
Smith & Blue	A. Miller	85	7,650	4 00
Smith & Blue	F. J. Pennock	113	8,480	4 87½
Smith & Blue	F. J. Pennock	113	9,260	4 87½
Smith & Blue	C. J. Lloyd	104	7,750	4 87½
Smith & Blue	C. J. Lloyd	104		$2 25 ₱ hd
Sold by:	For whom.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hedges & T.	A. Vanfossan	218	17,440	$4 75
Hedges & T.	Lavenia Lewis	216	17,270	5 25
Hedges & T.	Juvenal & K.	232	17,530	5 00
Bought by:	From whom.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Pidcock & E.	W. Blackwood	208	15,080	$3 80
Pidcock & E.	Smith & Ege	103	7,770	3 75
Pidcock & E.	J. Patterson	108	7,770	3 60
Pidcock & E.	J. Patterson	108	7,880	3 75
Pidcock & E.	Hazlewood & Co.	472	37,000	4 40
Pidcock & E.	J. Hoagland	186	14,880	4 00
Pidcock & E.	J. Hoagland	186	15,850	5 00
Pidcock & E.	M. Randal	105	8,870	4 87
Pidcock & E.	G. Clark	265	19,210	4 50
Pidcock & E.	I. F. Jones	275	20,020	4 00
Pidcock & E.	H. Davis	243	19,170	4 50
Pidcock & E.	J. R. Gibson	216	15,930	3 75
Pidcock & E.	S. Johnson	220	15,950	4 00
Pidcock & E.	J. M. Adams	120	9,870	4 12
Pidcock & E.	J. M. Adams	120	9,870	4 12
Pidcock & E.	J. Dickson	245	17,640	4 25
Pidcock & E.	S. Johnson	220	15,950	4 00
Pidcock & E.	S. Huffman	138	9,440	4 25
Pidcock & E.	W. Ewart	219	17,210	4 12
Pidcock & E.	J. McCully	199	10,630	4 19
Pidcock & E.	Holmes, L. & Co.	243	19,900	4 50
Pidcock & E.	Hazlewood & Co.	85	7,310	4 25
Pidcock & E.	Ringer (Ohio)	84	6,453	Phd 2 62
Pidcock & E.	S. Thornburg (sh)	198	14,900	4 50
Pidcock & E.	Hedges & T.	216	17,370	5 37
Pidcock & E.	Hedges & T.	216	17,370	5 37
Pidcock & E.	Holmes, L. & Co.	220	18,980	5 12
Pidcock & E.	Holmes, L. & Co.	243	19,900	4 50
Pidcock & E.	Holmes, L. & Co.	63	5,670	4 75
Pidcock & E.	Archell	84	7,560	4 75
Pidcock & E.	A Traugger (lms)	30	1,560	Phd 2 75
Pidcock & E.	A Traugger (sheep)	39	2,990	Phd 2 75
Pidcock & E.	M Coll (lambs)	74	3,810	Phd 2 75

IRON.

IRONTON, OHIO.

A good degree of activity prevails in the metal market, says the *Journal*, attributable to some extent to the apprehension of holders that navigation will be obstructed. We are reported several transactions, though at rates not varying materially from those quoted.

We quote this week:

No. 1, H. B.	$44 00@45 00
Foundry, No. 2 H. B.	40 00@42 00
Mill Iron	40 00@42 00
Coal Blast	50 00@52 00

Receipts of metal during the past week 780 tons, of which pig iron 520.

Manufactured iron begins to show animation, holding firm at 3½c. The Lawrence mills start up again to-day.

The Nail mill goes into operation next week. Nails firm at $4 25 for 5d. Stocks low.

Coal—There is not much of interest transpiring at the furnaces. Monroe was working badly, but now is making good metal. Lawrence is still stopped. Grant is almost ready to fire up.

The Marietta Iron Works has just sold 1,200 tons railroad iron to the Maysville and Lexington Railroad.

COUPONS,

GOLD AND BONDS,

BOUGHT AT

HIGHEST QUOTATIONS.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER,

Corner Fifth Avenue and Wood Street.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } Monday, August 16, 1869. }

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week and from the first of January; and exports of refined and crude by the Allegheny Valley Railroad and the Pennsylvania Central:

	Receipts Crude per river and rail.	Exports per Central.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, Aug. 9	2,093	373	3,429
Tuesday, Aug. 10	916	...	1,070
Wednesday, Aug. 11	3,549	478	3,729
Thursday, Aug. 12	1,181	97	2,705
Friday, Aug. 13	2,078	484	1,938
Saturday, Aug. 14	796	48	809
Total for the week	11,294	1,483	13,339
Since Jan. 1st	483,677	72,234	228,021
To August 14	494,911	73,720	241,360
Same time in 1868	688,346	90,181	283,277

We have nothing new or very interesting to note in regard to the oil trade. Prices most of the time the past week were irregular and uncertain. There has been a moderate supply of in the receipts of crude. With an increasing demand toward the close of the week a better feeling was perceptible, and buyers were more disposed to operate at a slight advance in prices. The advantages of the market were evidently on the side of holders. The Eastern markets were reported firm, with a larger demand. Antwerp dispatches call for a further advance in refined.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of crude for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	13,498	11,294
Showing a deficiency of		7,204

The crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past five years were:

From January 1 to August 14, 1869	494,911
Same time in 1868	688,346
Same time in 1867	651,816
Same time 1866	694,079
Same time 1865	230,502

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The exports of Refined East for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,632	1,483
Allegheny Valley	13,550	13,339
Total	15,182	15,325

Exports of refined East for the past two years, from January 1st to August 14th:

	Last year.	This year.
Per Pennsylvania Central	99,181	73,720
Per Allegheny Valley R. R.	283,277	241,360
Total	382,458	315,080

SALES.

The Crude and Refined sales and resales for the past two weeks were as follows:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude bbls	31,500	34,000
Refined	47,500	29,500
Total	79,000	63,500

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

The market on Saturday was exceedingly quiet, but firm, and without any reported transactions in crude, although prices were unchanged. We quote spot and August delivery nominally 15c. B. O. all day, and 14½@15c. and 15c. all year 14½@15c. for Philadelphia.

Refined oil continues firm and unchanged. The nominal rates are August 32½@32½c; September, first half, 32½c, and last half 32½c. Sales reported of 2,000 bbls, last four months, 500 bbls each month, at 33c.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, August 14.—Closing prices 13th: Crude 17½c in bulk; 27½@29c in bbls. Refined dull and declining at 32½@32½c on spot.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Crude dull and price nominal at 17½@17½c for crude, and 32½ @33c for refined.

SHAMBURG, PA., August 14, 12:30 P. M.—Market dull at $5 15@5 20 ₱ bbl.

TITUSVILLE, August 14, Noon.—Market quiet, with light demand; sales 500 bbls on lower creek at $5 65 cash. At this point there are plenty of oil, but no sellers of any but small lots at that figure.

PLEASANTVILLE, August 14, 1:30 P. M.—Market steady at $5 65@5 70 ₱ bbl.

ROUSEVILLE, PA., August 14, 1:35 P. M.—Market steady at $5 65 bid; $5 70 asked.

OIL CITY, August 14, 1:40 P. M.—Market dull, and nothing doing, at about $5 05.

FRANKLIN, August 14, 1:50 P. M.—Market quiet and firm; offering $5 35; asking $5 45@5 50.

PHILADELPHIA, August 14, 2 P. M.—Market steady; F. L. S. & W. 45@47c; W. August 32½@ 32½c; crude 17c.

OIL CITY, August 14, 2 P. M.—For August, September, and October $6 ₱ bbl is offered, without sellers.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, August 14.—Antwerp 53¾f. Liverpool unchanged. In New York, crude 17½c, refined 32¼c; market irregular.

ROUSEVILLE, August 14, 2:25 P. M.—Market very firm; holders ask $5 80@5 70. Transactions very small.

TIDIOUTE, August 14, 2:15 P. M.—Market firm at $5 40@5 45.

PETROLEUM CENTER, August 14, 2:20 P. M.—Market very quiet and but little doing; asking $5 60@5 75; offering $5 50@5 60.

PLEASANTVILLE, August 14, 1 P. M.—Market steady at $5 00@5 05.

OIL CITY, August 14, 12:20 P. M.—Market quiet at $5 00@5 05; no transactions.

NEW YORK, August 14, 10 A. M.—London 14th, 11:15 A. M.—Refined 20d; spirits 71s6; Antwerp 53f.; frances.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.—August 32½c bid, 32¾c asked; September 32½c; October to December 32½c asked; January to April 32½c; holders firm and market steady; crude 17½c.

Oil Shipped East by Western P. R. R. Baltimore Warehouse, 317 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

J. Speer & Son.....80 | Pennock & Co.....40
R. T. Lecky.....480 | Pennock & Hobson.....80
Fairview Refinery.....— | Waring & King.....300
M. Kee, Hackett & Co.....99
Total.....2,000

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

AQUATICS.

Hamill and Coulter—Meeting of their Representatives on Saturday Evening —Numerous Propositions—Probable Race—Other Challenges.

A meeting of the representatives of Hamill and Coulter, was held at Kennedy's saloon, on Smithfield street, at half-past seven o'clock on Saturday evening, for the ostensible purpose of arranging the preliminaries for another race.

Mr. Elliott said he supposed the articles would remain as before, and all that was needed was a boat of some kind between the two men.

Mr. Holthouse (Coulter's backer) said he would renew his proposition, made a week ago, viz: to build a fence the entire length of the course—two and a half miles.

Mr. Elliott, on behalf of Hamill, said the proposition was not at all practical, and they would not accept it.

Mr. Holthouse admitted that it was not practical, but expressed the opinion that it was the only way the boats would be kept apart.

A proposition was then made by Mr. Elliott to row with a six-oared boat, steered by the referee, between them, or to row against time.

Mr. Holthouse replied that so far as the time proposal was concerned, he himself would row Hamill for the best three out of five against time. He was opposed to both propositions, however, and of course the one advanced by him was rejected by Mr. Elliott.

Mr. Holthouse then made the following proposition: That the men should row against time, the best three out of five.

This was objected to by Mr. Elliot, who offered to leave the arrangement of the entire preliminaries for the race with the referee—that person to be Mr. David Carroll.

Mr. Holthouse said no referee should be chosen for the race, except by the regularly appointed judge.

At this point it became apparent to all present that no conclusion would be arrived at, as every proposition offered by the Hamill men, although fair in every particular, was rejected by the other party. The impracticability of the proposition made by the Coulter men to erect a fence the entire length of the course at once manifests itself. A line stretched over the course would have to be supported by about four hundred skiffs, each skiff manned by at least three men. So twelve hundred men would be required merely to prevent fouling, and an entire navy would be needed to conduct the race in other particulars.

AN ACCEPTANCE.

After the meeting had adjourned and the parties separated, Mr. Holthouse returned to Kennedy's and informed Mr. John Hamill, brother of the ex-champion, that the proposition to row a five mile race, with a six-oared boat between the contestants, to be steered by the contestants, and the race to be for $1,000 a side, had been accepted by Coulter. The parties met this morning for the purpose of choosing judges, appointing a referee and arranging the entire preliminaries. The race is to take place in a week after the acceptance of the challenge, which will make it occur on Saturday next. Let us have no more wrangling, gentlemen, but a fair race, and the best man will no doubt come out winner.

After the unsatisfactory adjournment at Kennedy's, and before Coulter accepted the challenge, the backer of Hamill forwarded a telegram to John Mekeil, of Cold Spring, New York, stating if he would row the Pilgrim burgher a five mile race, for $500 or $1,000 a side, Hamill allowing $400 or $200 for expenses. As Coulter has accepted no answer will be necessary.

OTHER MATTERS.

Nicholas Denmarsh, of the McKee Boat Club, Birmingham, has challenged Henry Best to row a single scull race of three miles on the upper Monongahela course for a purse of one hundred dollars a side. Ten dollars of said money as forfeit has been left at the *Leader* office, the balance will be made good at the Sheridan House, Birmingham, Saturday afternoon at six o'clock.

The challenge is open for one week or more.

Wm. Sharpe, has challenged Joseph Scott, of Manchester, to row a three mile scull race over the upper Monongahela course, starting from the foot of Joseph street, thence to stake boat one and a half miles above, for one hundred dollars a side, deposit of $25 has been left at the *Leader* office which Mr. Scott will have to cover on Wednesday if he accepts. Sharpe is at present in Cleveland, but Mr. Sharpe has been informed he does.

Nearly two weeks ago we stated that James Hamill would row against his old antagonist, Fred Wolf, in the waters of Louisville, in September. Some of the other papers are just beginning to find it out.

The three-mile race between William Haley and Henry Best will come off on Saturday next, on the lower Monongahela course. Both men are in excellent condition.

Friday, August 27, has been definitely fixed for the race between the Harvard and Oxfords.

A skiff race took place on Saturday evening on the Allegheny river, between four oil men. The course was between the Hand street and suspension bridge. F. A. Bates was the winner in seven and a half minutes. Another race will take pince next Saturday, the same parties appearing as contestants.

The Temperance Executive Committee.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the late Temperance and Reform Convention, the following persons have been appointed an Executive Committee for Allegheny county:

Col. John B. Clark,	John Way, Jr.,
Thomas J. Hoskinson,	Thomas S. Rodgers,
David Kirk,	Thomas Bakewell, Jr.,
J. E. Johnson,	D. A. Carothers,
James Park, Jr.,	George Hadley,
C. G. Hussey,	David Robinson,
Wm. Dilworth, Jr.,	George W. Hallman,
Calvin Adams,	F. H. Eaton,
George Berry,	Wm. B. Chiley,
Barclay Preston,	George Irwin,
James I. Bennett,	S. Y. Kennedy,
Charles B. McVay,	Thomas Hechberger,
Wm. Little,	Jonathan Gaisher,
A. H. Eaton,	Charles A. Colton,
Dr. T. F. Dale,	Wm. Oliver,
R. E. Brady, Jr.,	Wm. Speer,
S. M. Duvall,	Frank H. Anderson,
Wm. A. Shaw,	N. P. Kerr,
Dr. James King,	Capt. W. W. Woods,
Col. Hugh Lee,	Perry;
Dr. O. L. Miller,	Samuel M. Kier,
Andrew Dalzell,	John A. Geary,
George McConnell,	James Miller,
Abraham Latham,	Christ. Snively,
Capt. W. W. Martin,	R. S. Waring,
James R. Reed,	W. T. Bowen.
John Irwin, Jr.,	

The above named gentlemen are requested to meet on Tuesday at 8 P. M. in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 23 Fifth avenue, for organization.

Ejected from a Street Car.

About ten o'clock on Saturday night a party of four intoxicated individuals took passage on a car of the Citizens' Passenger Railway to go to Lawrenceville. Three of the crowd behaved themselves decorously, but the fourth was very obstreperous. The conductor remonstrated with the inebriate but it availed nothing, and he only became the more boisterous. The car soon filled and he was ejected, nearly opposite the new station house in the Twelfth ward. He fell into the gutter, but immediately arose to his knees and called loudly to his companions to avenge his calamity. As the conductor paid no heed to what his calling. Some one rescued him from the gutter, after the cussed car had gone, and no doubt one of the occupants of the watchhouse, as an individual covered with mud from head to foot occupied a cell directly on Saturday night.

"TRUTH IN A NUT SHELL."—Popularity the test.

The City Hotel.

The City Hotel was well patronized on Friday and Saturday nights last, thirty-one arrivals being registered on Friday night and forty-two on Saturday night. Those arrested on Saturday night were nearly all common drunks, some few disorderlies completing the list. Sunday morning at half-past six o'clock, they were arraigned before His Honor, and when the list had been gone through with, the following disposition of the cases was marked on the docket: Fines paid, twenty-one; discharged, four; committed to jail, seventeen. The amount realized from the fines was sixty dollars, which including costs increased the sum to over one hundred dollars. Some five of the offenders are booked for Claremont Springs, and will be in readiness for a journey next, by which time, it is expected, a large delegation will be ready to depart.

Fatal Railroad Accident—Woman Killed.

A peculiarly sad accident occurred at Walker's Mills, on the Pan Handle Railroad on Friday afternoon, resulting in the instant death of an elderly woman named Mrs. Margaret McDonald. It seems that as passenger train No. 2 was passing the station, the engineer observed the woman standing close to the track, near the bridge. The alarm whistle was blown, but from some cause the woman failed to get out the way, it seemed to bewilder her, and she started to cross the track directly in front of the locomotive. She was struck and thrown upon the cowcatcher, which carried her upon the bridge, and then she fell off, falling through the bridge to the ground. She was instantly killed by the locomotive. Her remains were taken up and conveyed to her residence. The deceased was fifty-three years of age and leaves a husband and six children. Coroner Unawsen held an inquest Saturday morning and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Alleged Conspiracy.

John Wilbert made information before Alderman Neeper on Saturday, charging James Brown and Daniel Murphy with conspiracy to extort money. Wilbert is proprietor of a saloon on Mt. Washington, and recently was accused before Alderman Bell of selling liquor on Sunday, by the above named Daniel Murphy, but when the time for the hearing arrived, Daniel failed to put in an appearance and the case went by default. Brown afterwards made information against Wilbert charging him with disturbing the witness, (Murphy) from appearing, averring that Wilbert had paid Murphy $20 to remain away. This case also, we believe was summarily disposed of, and Mr. Wilbert who thinks the matter has proceeded to extort money from him makes the above information. *Murphy is non est inventus* but Brown has given bail.

TRIED HIS HAND.—Saturday evening as officer Christ Schade was walking his beat in the Twelfth ward, which by the way seems to have become a rowdy place of late, he met one James Bell, who commenced to abuse the officer. He endured it as long as possible, until finally Bell said no police officer could arrest him. Officer Schade did not know him at all, but not to be intimidated by any such braggodocia, he tried his hand on James. The result, easily told, as must be the fate of all who fall into officer Schade's hands—a cell in the lock-up. Sunday morning, Bell said that it was all done for sport, and the Mayor changed him $8 and cost for sport, which he paid and was released.

"TRUTH IN A NUT SHELL."—The public have decided.

GAVE WAY.—Saturday morning a man named Henry Gobbert met with an accident on Wood street. He was walking on the new flagging or pavement over the vault in front of Haye's new building, in process of erection, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, when the pavement gave way and he was precipitated to the cellar. There was a severe gash inflicted on his forehead and one of his hands was bruised badly.

QUARTER SESSIONS COURT ROOM.—Workmen are engaged painting the walls and ceiling of the Quarter Sessions Court room, and it will be thoroughly renovated before the September sitting of the Court. If better ventilation for the room was secured, those having business to transact in time of Court would appreciate it.

INFORMATION MADE.—On Saturday morning Chief of Police Hague made information before the Mayor charging Mrs. Douglass *alias* Mrs. Oliver with keeping a disorderly house. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

WHO ARE THEY?—A New York dispatch says that one hundred and fifty workmen from the Pittsburgh iron foundries have contracted with the Cubans to go to Cuba and work in foundries.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

The Powers and Duties of the Mayor—Is the Ordinance of March 29th Unconstitutional?

It seems that the "raid" or "descent" made on Friday night, on certain houses of ill-repute, has raised a question of "Constitutional law," which it might have been well for some of the legal minds in the Councils to have considered before the passage of the ordinance of March 29th, under which the Mayor is now acting. The question is raised that the Mayor cannot order any arrests without a warrant.

The amended city charter, known as the consolidation act, gives broad powers to the City Councils in regard to municipal regulations, as the following extracts will show:

"The corporation shall have power * * * to suppress and restrain disorderly houses, houses of ill-fame, billiard tables, nine or ten pin alleys, or tables, ball alleys and gambling houses or places," etc.—Digest, p. 27.

"The Mayor of the city shall be its chief executive officer and the conservator of the peace; he shall have and exercise within the city limits the powers conferred on sheriffs of counties to suppress disorder and keep the peace; to apprehend any person in the act of committing any offence against the laws of the State or the ordinances of the city, and all disorderly persons."—Digest, p. 38.

On the 29th of March last, Councils enacted the following ordinance:

"That all houses of ill fame, all houses frequented by persons for lewd and unchaste purposes, all unlicensed public dance houses, and all houses and places where intoxicating liquors are sold without license or contrary to the laws of this Commonwealth, shall be deemed and held to be disorderly houses, and the police of said city are empowered to arrest every keeper thereof and every person found therein, and to bring all such persons before the Mayor of said city for examination and hearing, and each such above described person whom the Mayor shall adjudge guilty of maintaining such houses, or of visiting the same for improper purposes, shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense, and in default of payment of such fine and costs, shall be committed to the common jail of Allegheny county for a period of not more than sixty days."

Here then we have, in the first place, Legislative authority conferred upon the Councils to "suppress and restrain houses of ill-fame," etc.; and power expressly given "the Mayor of the city" to "apprehend any person *in the act of committing any offense against the laws of the State or the ordinances of the city.*" In the second place, we have an ordinance, framed under the above cited clause in the city charter, declaring "all houses of ill-fame, all houses frequented by persons for lewd and unchaste purposes," etc., to be *disorderly houses.*

Now, if there is any meaning in these laws and ordinances, the mayor and his police certainly can arrest, without a warrant, each and every inmate found in a public dance house, or house of ill-fame, because the ordinance declares such to be *disorderly*, and persons found therein must necessarily be *there in the act of violating the ordinance.* It will scarcely be contended that police officers are not justified in arresting, without warrant, persons found "in the act of committing an offense" against an ordinance of the city. The clause of the State Constitution, quoted by a morning contemporary in condemnation of the Mayor's action of Friday night, provides that citizens "shall be secure in their persons, houses and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures, and that no warrant to search a place or seize any person or things shall be issued without probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation." This does not protect violators of the law from arrest without a warrant, if taken in the act. It is well to guard the rights and liberties of the citizen in every possible way; but constitutional safeguards, intended to protect the innocent, should not be distorted so as to favor the escape of the guilty. We know that in our own city, as in every other, there is a certain class of offenders, which, if taken at all, must be taken by quick warrant. Among these are drunken and disorderly persons, disturbers of the peace, professional thieves, common cheats, keepers of low, filthy dens, beggars, shop lifters, and many others. There is certainly nothing unconstitutional in such violators of the law. It will require very sharp definitions of the Constitution to upset this idea, and induce the Supreme Court to declare unconstitutional the laws and ordinances which have heretofore been deemed necessary to give the idea force and effect.

The present ordinance was framed by a sound lawyer, a member of the Select Council, and it contains no provision in regard to making informations or issuing warrants. The City Solicitor, as we are informed, has advised the Mayor that he can act under the ordinance without issuing warrants, and he has done so and proposes to do so until the law is repealed. Indeed, the ordinance would be entirely useless, were it obligatory upon the Mayor to have an information in each case. How absurd it would be to declare certain houses disorderly, empower the Mayor to arrest "every person found therein," and at the same time require him to have an information made against each inmate, and a warrant issued for his or her arrest! This plan of proceeding by warrant has always been open to the citizen, and is still open; but if we understand the clause in the consolidation act, and the ordinance drawn under it, the Councils and the Legislature was to give the Councils a more certain and speedy means of dealing with disorderly houses, and ridding the community of the lawlessness which they provoke, and the moral pestilence which they engender.

The city is dotted all over with disreputable and disorderly houses, and numerous complaints were made to the Mayor in regard to the very houses which were the object of the police on Friday night. The Mayor no sooner acts under the ordinance than he is denounced in print for his "high handed proceedings," and the "gross violation of the principles of justice." If there is any blame in the matter, it does not rest with the Councils, and not upon the Mayor. He is acting under the ordinance as passed by Councils and defined by the City Attorney, and so long as he makes no mistakes in regard to the law, *visited and the persons seized*, he is strictly in the line of his duty. If the outrages the rights of unoffending citizens, which the power conferred—or uses that power through ignorance or timidity, but only rescues murder himself liable to public censure, but to the merchants of Second and Front streets, who complain of their inability to do business on account of the noise, and to the citizens of the Fifth ward, who complain of their quiet Sabbaths being disturbed by the yells of drunken women, we say that the Mayor is doing his duty, and is entitled to the support of every law-abiding citizen.

THE WATER WE DRINK.

A Party of Men Take a Bath in the Upper Basin—Arrest and Escape.

On Saturday evening about eight o'clock officer Wilson, of the Mayor's police, whose beat is located in the Eleventh ward, in the vicinity of the upper water basin or reservoir, was apprised by some citizens that there were four men bathing in said reservoir. The officer at once hastened to the place, never stopping to procure assistance, and when he reached the basin, sure enough, there they were enjoying a cool bath. A descent was made and one of the parties captured, but his companions rallied and despite the utmost exertions of the officer, who did his best to prevent it, released their comrade. During the melee which ensued, the opposing parties fired a pistol at the officer, and he returned the fire, but fortunately neither shots took effect, and the parties started on the retreat immediately thereafter, and escaped before reinforcements arrived. Efforts should be made to discover the perpetrators of this outrage, and, if arrested, they should receive, as they richly merit, the full punishment prescribed by the law.

SUICIDE.

A Man Found In a Stable With His Throat Cut.

A shocking case of suicide was developed about six o'clock last evening, some three miles from the city, on the old Brownsville plank road. The scene of the suicide was at the "Buck" tavern, kept by Mr. Wm. Young, and located at the point mentioned, and the victim was a man named Moses Armstrong, engaged as boarder about Mr. Young's premises.

In the afternoon, Mr. Young and his family went out buggy riding, leaving Armstrong in the house. When they returned in the evening at six o'clock, no whereof was to be seen, and Mr. Young, on going to the stable, found him lying on the floor in a pool of blood, with his throat cut and dead. How long he had been dead it is not known, but it must have been some time as he was quite cold. Word of the affair was brought to the city last evening and Coroner Clawson will hold an inquest to-day. The age of the deceased is not stated, neither is the cause for the suicide assigned. The facts will be developed to-day.

Corner Stone Laid.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of St. Martins German Catholic Church in Temperanceville, was performed at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, by Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, Bishop of the Diocese, assisted by a number of the reverend clergy of the church. At three o'clock a procession was formed at the Cathedral, on Fifth avenue, this city, and marched to the St. Cecilia Cornet Band marched down Fifth avenue to Smithfield street, and thence to the South Side. The procession was made up of four societies, the members wearing full regalia and turning out in large numbers. The rear was brought up by carriages containing the Bishop and clergy. When the procession reached the South Side a number of societies from that locality joined and proceeded to Temperanceville. The societies of the Church were very impressive, and a large crowd were present to witness their performance.

"TRUTH IS A NUT SHELL."—Draw your own conclusion.

Boarding House Robbed.

On Saturday night the boarding house at No. 90 Beaver street, Allegheny City, was entered by thieves and the trunk in the room of a boarder named Robert Kerr and carried off a valuable gold watch belonging to that gentlemen. The watch had been left in Mr. K's vest pocket, but on every other occasion since he has had it, it was deposited in a safe place before retiring. Saturday night he forgot it and when he arose on Sunday morning, he missed it. His room door was open, as was also the front hall door, and the thief, it is supposed the thief entered and departed, as all other members of the household were in the city. No clue exists to the thief. Only a short time ago, the house adjoining was robbed and in a similar manner.

SEATS BROKEN.—A day or two since we stated that a number of benches or seats procured in the East had been placed in the Allegheny Park grounds, and later that the rowdies and loafers were monopolizing said seats. Already is their disgraceful work manifest, the iron frames of three of the largest seats being broken, thus rendering them unfit for use. Despite the notice to stand at the entrances the Park grounds and stare at young women as they enter, and otherwise conduct themselves as to render their presence an intolerable nuisance to those appreciating the advantages of a Park. We are glad to know that Councils and willingly impart it to the loafers alluded to that the Mayor intends to break up this practice if it should require the services of the entire police force.

HAMPTON'S BATTERY—PROPOSED MONUMENT.—The surviving members of the celebrated Hampton Battery have a movement on foot looking towards the erection of a monument or tombstone over the grave of their lamented Captain, whose bravery in command of the battery during some of the fiercest engagements of the war is well known. His present resting place is unmarked, and the members of the battery propose raising funds sufficient to erect a "Battery Monument," and if not successful in that, to procure a tablet to place over his grave. A suitable monument will shortly designate the spot where lies the remains of the gallant Captain Hampton.

ACCIDENTALLY BURNED.—A woman named Mrs. Anton, residing in Diamond alley, was painfully burned about the face yesterday by an explosion of oil. She stated that as she was about lighting a lamp when it exploded and burned her. An inspection of the lamp resulted in finding it in fact, while an oil can was found lying near by. The former was useless, and the theory is that while attempting to kindle a fire by means of the oil can the explosion occurred, the bottom of the can being blown off, and the burning coals thus ignited. Although painful they are not at all serious.

THE BALTIC'S LAW SUIT.—We stated some time ago that the Baltic base club, of Wheeling, threatened such suit against the owners of the steamboat Petrolia for the amount of their board bill at the Monongahela House while there. It is now asserted that the members offered to compromise the matter by taking half the sum originally demanded, but the owners of the boat refused to consent, and the litigation is to be proceeded with at once. The Olympics paid part of the bill at the Monongahela House, we are informed, but not the entire bill as has been reported.

AN INSANE MAN.—Officer Newbert, of the Mayor's police, yesterday arrested an insane man named Albert Winfield, and placed him in the lock-up. It seems that the friends of the young man, who has heretofore resided in Greenfield, Washington county, brought him here on Saturday last to take him to the Insane Hospital. Soon after their arrival here he escaped from them, and remained at large until yesterday afternoon, when Officer Newbert, who had been notified in the meantime, arrested him as above stated. He was locked up, and will this morning be taken to Dixmont.

TARENTUM CAMP MEETING.—The camp meeting at Tarentum will commence on Wednesday, and will, it is expected, be largely attended. Robert Pitcairn, Superintendent of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, has, at the request of the Trustees of the camp ground, consented not to run any trains on Sunday and the order of the Company has been issued to be closed to all public vehicles on that day. This is done with a view to prevent desecration and parties intending to go to the camp meeting should make their arrangements accordingly.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—Yesterday afternoon as the Saw Mill run ferryboat was leaving the wharfboat at the Point crowded with persons on their way to the camp meeting at Tarentum, a woman came running down the wharf, and ere she could be restrained jumped for the boat, the space wide of the mark, however, and to the consternation of those on board the boat, fell into the water. She must certainly have drowned had not Mr. John Leonard immediately plunge into the water and rescued her.

ROUTE AGENTS.—The Postmaster General has appointed the following route agents in Pennsylvania:

Charles E. Fellows, on the cars between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, vice Joseph Brooks, promoted.

Samuel Elder, assistant on the cars between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, vice Chas. E. Fellows, promoted.

Joseph Brooks, head clerk on the cars between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, vice E. M. Kerr, removed.

SALOON FIGHT.—On Saturday evening a man named Patrick Slattery and a companion were drinking in a saloon on Sixth street, when Thomas Gormly made an insulting remark to Slattery. The latter replied in a very indignant manner, whereupon Gormly struck him on the nose, the ensuing disconnature of Slattery. Gormly was arrested and conveyed to the lock-up, and on Sunday morning released on payment of a fine of five dollars and costs.

UNION REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Union Republican Executive Committee for Allegheny county, will be held in the District Court room at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, for the purpose of completing the lists of the Executive Committee for each election district. A full attendance of the members is desirable.

DISCHARGED.—James Moran and Joseph Rice, who were arrested Friday night for robbing the till of Daniel Schell's beer saloon, on Liberty street, below Sixth avenue, had a hearing before Mayor Brush on Saturday morning and were discharged. The money was returned to the prosecutor, and he declined to prosecute which necessitated the release of the defendants.

ALLEGED INCORRIGIBILITY.—Two little boys, neither of whom are above thirteen years of age, were arrested by the police yesterday for incorrigibility. Their arrest was effected at the instance of their parents who alleged that they did not have the least control over them and that they did as they pleased generally. They will be committed to the House of Refuge to-day.

PERSONAL.—Mr. J. W. McCullough, general traveling agent for Brunswick & Bro., the famous billiard table manufacturers, of Cincinnati, is in the city for a few days looking after the interests of that extensive firm. He is at the Monongahela House.

HUMBOLDT CENTENNIAL.—The committee on speakers for the Humboldt celebration will hold an adjourned meeting at the office of S. C. McCandless at four o'clock this afternoon.

"TRUTH IN A NUT SHELL."—Read the papers.

COAL MINER INJURED.—A coal miner named James Richardson, employed in the mine at Wilkinsburg, had his foot terribly smashed on Saturday morning by a fall of slate or "horse-back."

GETTING BETTER.—Nicholas Gertner, who was struck on the head with a shovel in Cunningham & Ihmsen's glass house, in Birmingham, on Thursday night, by Charles Kahl, producing congestion of the brain, is getting better.

MORMON EMIGRANTS.—On Friday last upwards of nine hundred emigrants from Wales arrived in our city *en route* for Mormodom.

BASE BALL.—The Olympics, of Pittsburgh, will play the Senecas, of Oil City, at the Union Park, Allegheny, on the 24th inst.

Dubois' Mississquoi Powder.

Eminent New York and Philadelphia Physicians claim that Dubois' Mississquoi Powder actually cures Cancer. It is advertised in this issue. M

The Truss Business.

No one ever undertook a business of more value and importance to the community than that of making and applying trusses for the relief and cure of hernia or rupture. When we cast a glance around us, and see the vast number of people so afflicted, we are struck with amazement that so many should go insecure and unprotected, when relief can be surely afforded and by such competent and thorough skill as that afforded by DR. KEYSER AT HIS GREAT MEDICINE STORE, 187 LIBERTY STREET. The Doctor, with an uncommon interest in that branch of his profession, which is sought for in mechanical medical appliances, has devoted more than the usual allotment of time to that purpose and in that way has acquired a degree of perfection in his branch of business, seldom, if ever, acquired. The establishment of Doctor Keyser is a real benefit to the community, and we opine they will not be long in finding it out. No one can, for any great length of time, give such undivided attention to any subject, besides take such extraordinary means to make it known, without ultimate success. The means used to give publicity to his skill are of the most honorable and praiseworthy kind, instructing, at the same time benefiting, not only those more immediately interested, but also the public at large. Scarcely a newspaper can be picked up without some notice of his great establishment and its uses to the community. They will save time and money by making application to him, with the security of procuring the best skill that the country can afford.

The doctor is seriously alive to the fact, that if skill and merit would overweigh charlatany and incompetency, it must meet them on their own ground, the public press—teeming, as it is, with its million flying sheets, and speaking with a power before unknown in the annals of the world. This immense power ought to bring within the knowledge and reach of all the best and most reliable products of skill and science, of whatever kind. Medicine of any kind is important to all who suffer with disease or infirmity, and that man still goes to mill with a stone in the end of his bag, who does not use the improvements which it has introduced of late years.

Dr. Keyser's establishment is not only a truss store. He has an office for the treatment of every kind of chronic diseases, and he has published time and again in the COMMERCIAL, and elsewhere, some of the most astounding cures that have ever been recorded. Would it not be better for those who need medicine to make application at his store, where they have every assurance of skill and ability, rather than to some unreliable source, especially when there is no difference in the expense, and with such a vast difference in favor of certainty.

DR. KEYSER may be consulted every day until one o'clock P. M., at his Great Medicine Store, 187 Liberty street, and from four to six and seven to nine at night, and at his office, 120 Penn street, every day from one until four o'clock.

"Truth in a Nut Shell."

Look for it.

Speer's Wine Bitters.

E. R. Sisson, M. D., of Medford, Massachusetts, says of Mr. Speer's wines: "I have used Speer's wine to my entire satisfaction and believe it to be superior to all wines which have been so much used by the profession." His Bitters are made of the valuable herb, Yerba Santa, Wild Cherry Bark, Calamus, Ginger, Snake Root, &c., in daily use by the Peruvian Indians. Their base is his pure wine. Sold by druggists.

Fine Comb Attachment.

The latest invention is an attachement to fine combs, by means of which the comb may be used, and the dandruff, *et cetera*, removed from the head, without disarranging the clothing. The attachment is in the form of a little moveable trough, which falls under the edge of the comb as in use, and the hair, thus securing the contents without risk of soiling the clothes. The invention recommends itself to the *heads* of families, and the inventor ought to realize a fortune through his ingenuity.

"Truth in a Nut Shell."

Two ways of telling a story.

Special Notice.

Passengers for Marietta and Parkersburg will, by taking the 6:15 A. M. train on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, connect at Bellevaire with the Wheeling and Parkersburg packets, and arrive in Marietta and Parkersburg same evening. C. H. Booth & Co., Agents W. and P. Packets.

Parham Sewing Machine.

The most perfect and reliable sewing family machine in the market. Office, 61 Wood street.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use Brown's Bronchial Troches. Having proved their efficiency by a test of many years.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, only adding to think a better of that which I began thinking well of."

ed REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus and Calisaya Bark is Hoofland's German Tonic. Dr. Jackson's Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. This combination will be found the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thus curing Dyspepsia in its various forms, Wakefulness, General Debility, and Depression of Spirits. Manufactured only by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all Druggists. M*

"Truth in a Nut Shell."

Read it.

Let Us Discuss the Great Question.

What is the most important of all earthly blessing, in the estimation of every intelligent human being?

Clearly, it is HEALTH, for soundness of body and mind is essential to the enjoyment of all the other good gifts of Providence.

How, then, shall those who possess this inestimable treasure preserve it, and how shall those who have lost it seek to restore it?

These questions have been asked in all ages, but never have they been as satisfactorily responded to as at the present day, and the answers which common sense, enlightened by science and experience, gives to them in the Nineteenth Century may be briefly stated thus:

To protect the system against all influences that tend to generate disease, THERE IS NOTHING LIKE HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

To re-establish the health on a firm basis, when it has been lost by imprudence or any other cause, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS ARE UNIVERSELY STRENGTHENED, REGULATED AND PURIFIED.

These ends can only be attained through the agency of a preparation which combines the following properties, to CORRECTIVE, BLOOD-DEFIERENT, AND AN APARIENT.

All these essentials are effectually blended in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Containing nothing drastic, nothing poisonous or inflammatory. The juices and extracts of sanative herbs, roots and barks are their sole medicinal ingredients, and these are rendered diffusible by combination with the spirituous component of the finest of all alcoholic stimulants.

The feeble and especially those suffering from biliousness, indigestion and nervousness, absolutely require the renovating aid of this powerful, safe and alterative tonic, ering the heated term, and cannot prudently neglect to use the same a single day. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Ammunition!

I have in store and am constantly receiving a full assortment of all kinds of Ammunition, embracing the following articles:

Curtis & Harvy's Celebrated Powder;
Hazard Electric and Sporting Powder;
Dupont Sporting and Mining Powder.

These Powders are kept at the Magazine. All Orders for large quantities must be left the night before they are wanted, so as to insure delivery next day.

ELEY'S CAPS AND WADS.

A full assortment always on hand, and at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Metalic Cartridges.

Having been appointed Agent for the U. S. Cartridge Co., Cartridges of all sizes. I am now prepared to fill Orders for large or small quantities, at Manufacturers' Prices, warranted equal to any in the market.

SHOT.

I have a full assortment of Tatham Bros. Celebrated New York Shot, which I offer to the Trade at the Lowest Market Rates, put up in 25 and 5 pound Bags, all Numbers.

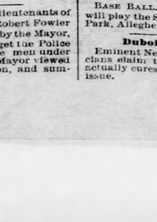
SMITH & WESSON'S

Celebrated Revolvers.

A Fine Assortment on hand, for sale by

JAMES BOWN,

136 WOOD STREET.



Designed for the use of the MEDICAL PROFESSION and the FAMILY, possessing those INTRINSIC Medicinal Properties which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN.

Put up in cases, containing one dozen bottles each, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS, (Established in 1778),
No. 19 Beaver street, New York.

For sale by HARRIS & EWING,
Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.
Agent for Pittsburgh and vicinity, and
R. F. SELLERS,
No. 45 Wood street.

CRAWFORD'S
GARDEN CULTIVATOR,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN B. & A. MURDOCH,
NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN,
112 SMITHFIELD STREET.

MANUFACTURERS.

INDUSTRIAL WORKS.

Hugh M. Bole & Co.

HUGH M. BOLE.....HUNTER ORR.

Engine Builders, Founders AND MACHINISTS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Engines and Machinery for Mills, Factories and Steamboats, Oil Well Steam Engines and Well Rigs.

All kinds of MACHINERY made to order.

ENGINES of a most any size, new and perfect, kept ready made and so constructed that each Engine can be used either right or left.

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